

# Weekly Report

*the authoritative reference on Congress*

WEEK ENDING APRIL 10, 1953

VOL. XI, NO. 15 -- PAGES 443-472



What's Ahead?

## ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Survey By CQ Shows Healthy, Prosperous Year Ahead;

With 1954-55 Outlook Hinging On Defense Program

DETAILS, STATE CHARTS.....PAGES 443-451

IMMIGRATION ACT--Guarding The U.S. Gate .....PAGES 453-454

Where New GOP Chairman Stands .....PAGE 461

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

*The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress*



## your congress this week

### Oil Pressure

The Senate began daily sessions for the first time this year as controversial legislation to give states title to submerged lands within their historic boundaries, passed last week by the House, was accorded priority position on the debate agenda by Majority Leader Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

As the upper chamber talked its way toward a decision, proponents of the measure argued that the "tidelands" involve purely local values and problems, while opponents contended the bill would set off a "chain reaction" of public domain giveaways. There still, apparently, was plenty of talking to be done.

### In The Committees

**FBI Funds**--J. Edgar Hoover has requested a \$6.7 million hike in FBI operating funds because, he said, enemy espionage rings now are operating more intensely than at any previous time, according to testimony released by a House Subcommittee.

**Controls**--Legislation to provide standby and emergency controls and to extend various authorities of the Defense Production Act was approved by the Senate Banking Committee.

**Internal Security**--Senate probers heard an ex-FBI counterspy describe a Communist "cell" in Boston that included about "seven or eight" ministers and 55 others from business and professional fields.

**Treasury**--Secretary of Treasury Humphrey said that \$4 billion must be pared from defense spending if the budget is to balance in fiscal '54.

**Price Supports**--Secretary of Agriculture Benson told Senators he favors import quotas and fees whenever imports tend to interfere with the American price support and crop production programs.

**Standards Bureau**--Public hearing were scheduled by a Senate Committee to look more thoroughly into the situation involved in the ouster of Dr. Allen V. Astin as the bureau's director. He was invited as the first witness.

**Voice of America**--The "Voice" was described as the "least effective" of the State Department's overseas information programs in a Senate Subcommittee report.

**NATO Pacts**--Approval of three treaties dealing with NATO details--two covering the legal status of the Allied staff and the third dealing with International Military Headquarters--was urged by witnesses before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

### Treaty Curbs

Two resolutions proposing Constitutional amendments to curb the President's treaty-making powers were attacked by Secretary of State Dulles as potentially endangering "our peace and security" by impairing the President's authority to act in international crises. Other top Administration spokesmen supported Dulles' stand.

### Hall Takes GOP Helm

The Republican National Committee unanimously elected former Rep. Leonard W. Hall (N.Y.) as its national chairman. Democrats charged that Hall's Congressional voting record was "in direct opposition" to President Eisenhower's views.

### Reciprocal Trade Extension

Congress was asked by President Eisenhower for a one-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, which would allow time for a "thorough and comprehensive re-examination" of American economic foreign policy.

Copyright 1953

By Congressional Quarterly News Features

CQ WEEKLY REPORT--A publication issued every Friday by Congressional Quarterly News Features, 1156 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. (Phone STerling 3-8060) for newspapers, libraries, schools and individual subscribers. Library subscription rates beginning at \$50 annually. Subscription rate includes a quarterly cumulative Index, springback binders for convenience in filing and an annual clothbound ALMANAC.

All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication are reserved for editorial clients. Second rights also are reserved. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D.C.

## ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### Signs Point To Expanding Economy In 1953--And To 1955 As Crucial Year

#### SUMMARY

A healthy and expanding economy is in prospect for 1953. But a Congressional Quarterly survey of federal agencies shows that the outlook for 1954 is less certain, and there may be a major test of the nation's economic strength in 1955, when defense spending is expected to level off.

As it has for more than a decade, the defense program will be the key to the economy. A lessening of international tensions might speed the projected transition from a defense to a civilian economy, and mark 1954 instead of 1955 as the crucial year. If civilian markets cannot expand sufficiently to take up the slack left by a decline in the defense build-up, a recession might occur.

Most areas of the nation's economy enjoyed unparalleled prosperity in 1952. Production and income increased, while prices remained relatively stable. Non-farm employment was at a new peak, and government, business and consumer spending were on the upgrade.

#### 1952 -- BIG YEAR

Americans earned more, spent more and saved more in 1952 than they did in 1951. The average pay of some 16½ million factory workers rose 18 cents an hour during 1951 and 1952. Last year, wage and salary receipts increased \$2.5 billion, most of the advance in private industry payrolls.

But the farm economy continued its downward trend, despite a near-record crop production. Farm prices dropped through 1952 and the first months of '53, and farmers' living costs continued to increase. The Department of Agriculture reports that farmers will plant four million more acres in 1953, but declines to predict what impact this proposed increase in supply will have on prices.

While personal income and consumer spending are expected to advance along with the rest of the economy in 1953, both may be greatly affected by taxes and prices. Prices may surge upward -- if only temporarily -- as a result of decontrol, and this would cut into the volume of consumer spending. On the other hand, the average American will have more money to spend if Congress passes a pending resolution reducing individual income taxes by 10 per cent.

The cost of living index declined for the first three months of 1953, but the decontrol program was not com-

#### "Indicators" In A Nutshell

Here, in brief, are some key U.S. economic trends of 1952 that may serve as a guide to the future:

Production (gross national) -- Up 2½% in volume  
Defense "Take" -- Up at a slower rate  
Consumer Durable Goods -- Down 12% on the average  
Raw Materials Production -- Down due to steel strike  
Industrial -- Continued upswing  
Agricultural -- A new high; plans for larger crops in 1953 despite declining prices  
Business, plant, equipment spending -- Up 2%, going higher  
Construction -- Up 5% in dollars; little increase in volume; rise in residential building, declines in defense expansion  
Personal Income -- 4% gain in disposable income; rising  
Savings -- Equaled the 8% record 1951 level  
Money in hand -- Up due to increase in bank loans  
Credit -- Expanded 15% -- mostly in installment credit due to suspension of consumer credit restrictions  
Prices -- Relatively stable; up with end of controls?  
Business Failures -- Up slightly  
Employment -- Another peak year; but the farm labor force continued to decline  
Unemployment -- Down to lowest point since wartime peak employment.

pleted until the end of March, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that "ample supplies" have prevented "sudden inflationary effects of decontrol."

A record \$27 billion in business outlays for new plant and equipment was forecast for 1953. A Commerce Department survey showed that "if present programs materialize" such expenditures would be \$500 million more than in 1952.

Business and government agree that the economic outlook for 1953 is good. The National Industrial Conference Board predicted a sustained high level of business activity in 1953, and the Department of Commerce foresaw "strong probability" of "another year of good business in 1953."

## The National Product

Except for a fourth quarter spurt, stability generally marked the nation's output of goods and service in 1952. The gross national product totaled \$346 billion, compared to \$329 billion in 1951, and \$284 billion in 1950.

The gross national income rose from \$277.5 billion in 1951 to \$290.5 billion in 1952. The five per cent increase in the dollar value of total output was split, with 2½ per cent accounted for by the rise in prices, and the other 2½ per cent representing an actual advance in physical volume.

Goods and services bought by federal, state and local governments increased \$15 billion in 1952 for a \$78 billion total, as a result of defense expenditures, which were, however, advancing at a much slower rate.

Defense spending, at \$49 billion, was 14 per cent of the gross national product -- \$12 billion higher than in 1951. Most of it went for planes, tanks and other military hard goods, as well as military construction.

The Commerce Department claims that despite the decline in the tempo of security outlays, it is "important to note...that some of the major procurement programs are still expanding and that further advances in total defense expenditures, though moderate in scale, are expected in 1953."

Government spending for non-defense goods and services in 1952 totaled \$5.5 billion, \$1.5 billion more than in 1951, with outlays for the farm price support program accounting for most of the increase.

### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

"There were few industries (in 1952) not experiencing production and sales higher" than in 1951, according to the Commerce Department. And industrial production for 1952 showed more uniformity than in 1951 when the output of non-defense industries declined. An increase in consumer demand and spending stepped up production, which ended the year about five per cent above the 1951 high.

The defense "take" of total industrial output was about 15 per cent, slightly higher than in 1951. But the rate of increase in the defense build-up was slower. Defense production suffered a setback because of the decline in the over-all production of raw materials that resulted from the steel strike.

### CONSUMER DURABLES OUTPUT DROPS

The average output of consumer durable goods for all of 1952 was 12 per cent below the 1951 average, and a third lower than the 1950 peak volume.

All industrial production in '52 felt the impact of work stoppages.

But a fourth quarter recovery in most industries brought the rate of production of consumer durable goods up one-third. The per cent change in production of selected consumer durables:

## Terms of Economy

Definitions of terms used to describe the economic situation:

**Gross National Product** -- The market value of the nation's total production of goods and services.

**National Income** -- Total earnings of labor and property arising from the nation's output of goods and services.

**Gross Farm Income** -- Aggregate of cash receipts from marketing, government payments to farmers, the value of home-consumed farm products and the rental value of farm dwellings.

**Personal Income** -- The sum of individual income receipts from all sources, including wages and salaries, proprietors' income and public assistance payments.

**Disposable Income** -- Personal income less taxes.

**Personal Savings** -- The difference between total disposable income and total purchases or consumption.

**Durable Goods** -- "Hard" items such as metals, machinery, large household appliances, and cars.

**Non-durable Goods** -- "Soft" goods such as food, beverages, textiles, paper and rubber products, and chemicals.

**Consumer Price Index** -- The measure of average changes in retail prices of goods, rents and services bought by wage earners and low-salaried workers in selected urban areas. The index is now based on the average prices paid in the 1947-49 period.

**Wholesale Price Index** -- An indicator of general price trends and average price changes of commodities at the primary market level (where first sold commercially in any great volume). This index too is based on 1947-49 prices.

	1950 to 1952	1951 to 1952
Passenger cars	-35.2%	-19.1%
Refrigerators, electric	-42.0	-12.4
Washing machines	-26.2	-6.1
Vacuum cleaners	-19.5	-4.1
Freezers, farm and home	28.0	8.6
Dryers, clothes	91.2	24.0
Air-conditioning units, room	26.5	15.2
Water heaters, electric	-27.3	-14.8
Radios	-33.4	-21.1
Television sets	-18.3	13.2

### PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES

One of the vital arteries in an expanding economy is the investment of private business in new plant and equipment. After hitting a record high in 1951, non-farm outlays climbed to \$27 billion in 1952, a two per cent increase. Capital goods expenditures reached their peak in the final quarter of 1952 with an annual rate of over \$28 billion.

The pattern of business spending for new plants and equipment followed the rest of the economy in reflecting the enlarged and improved consumer market. Although the government policy of permitting accelerated tax amortizations for defense or defense-related investments stimulated such spending, there was a marked increase in outlays in non-defense areas.

Spending for new plant and equipment in the manufacturing, communications and electric power industries increased from 1951, while transportation, mining and commercial expenditures declined.



	1951	1952	1953*
	(in millions of dollars)		
Manufacturing	11,130	12,452	3,067
Durable goods	5,168	5,869	1,397
Non-durable goods	5,962	6,583	1,670
Mining	911	850	208
Railroad	1,474	1,398	322
Other Transportation	1,492	1,394	320
Public Utilities	3,855	3,961	996
Commercial & misc.	7,470	6,804	1,607
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,332</b>	<b>26,860</b>	<b>6,519</b>

\*Jan.-March.

#### THE BUSINESS POPULATION

The number of firms in operation in the United States has climbed steadily upward since 1949, with increases since the Korean fighting began in defense-related industries.

At the end of 1951, there were some 4,007,400 firms in operation in the United States. At the end of the first quarter of 1952, there were 4,036,000 firms doing business. The first-quarter regional breakdown (in thousands):

New England --	270.4	Central --	1,088.7
Middle East --	1,093.1	Northwest --	217.7
Southeast --	638.5	Far West --	425.6
Southwest --	301.9		

By the end of 1952 there were about 4,043,500 firms in operation, and here is the breakdown by major industry divisions:

#### Average Number of Firms in Operation (thousands)

	1950	1951	1952
All industries	3,980.4	4,008.9	4,043.5
Mining & quarrying	34.2	34.2	34.4
Contract construction	358.0	375.4	396.3
Manufacturing	303.0	305.9	304.1
Durable	142.1	150.4	154.5
Nondurable	160.9	155.5	149.6
Transportation, communication, and other			
public utilities	194.2	204.4	214.7
Wholesale trade	204.0	207.1	210.9
Retail trade	1,685.2	1,672.3	1,662.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	347.2	352.1	357.0
Service industries	854.5	857.5	863.5

(For chart on business firms in operation and failures for 1952, see page 449.)

#### Business And Consumer Credit

The financial pattern changed in 1952 with increased demand for long-term funds by both business and the consumer. But while the consumer continued heavy short-term borrowing for such durables as cars, there was less emphasis on business demand for short-term bank loans as inventory needs were reduced.

Commercial bank loans during 1952 increased 12 per cent (\$6.5 billion), with loans to consumers accounting for much of the rise. Business borrowing from commercial banks expanded about \$1.8 billion in 1952, compared with a \$4 billion expansion in 1951.

And the privately-held money supply (including bank deposits of state and local governments) increased by about \$9 billion or five per cent during the year, keeping pace with the increase in 1951.

At the end of 1952, the financial situation of the corporation and the consumer were on a par in that both had increased their borrowing, but had also improved their financial status to offset in part their indebtedness.

#### PERSONAL INCOME-SPENDING RATIO

The average American has a split economic personality. He is a wage-earner, a consumer, a saver, and generally, he's also in debt. The ratio of what he earns to what he spends and saves is a good "indicator" of the nation's economic health.

The amount of money an individual has for disposal is largely determined by his total income less taxes. And what he saves hinges on what he spends of his disposable income. If the cost of living rises, the consumer spends more, saves less.

Americans earned more in 1952 than ever before in the nation's history. Personal income for the year totaled \$268.5 billion, an increase of 5½ per cent or \$14 billion over 1951. But an 11 per cent increase in individual income taxes which went into effect at the end of 1951 cut the advance in personal disposable income to about four per cent or \$10 billion.

#### FARM INCOME DOWN: LABOR'S UP

While net farm income dropped, labor income climbed sharply in 1952 as a result of higher wages, longer working hours and more employment. By December, 1952, the annual rate of wage and salary disbursements had risen from \$176 billion in December, 1951, to \$189 billion. (For latest available figures, by states, of major sources of income payments to individuals, and per cent changes by industry, see charts, page 451.)

Consumer spending increased with the rise in personal income, but at a conservative rate. Personal consumption expenditures for the year totaled \$216 billion, \$8 billion more than was spent in 1951. Higher prices, which accounted for all of the increase in consumer spending in 1950 and 1951, accounted for only half the 1952 spending increase. The other \$4 billion represented more spending for more goods and services.

As they had in 1951, Americans last year spent at the rate of 92 per cent of their disposable income. The conservative buying practices were attributed to the stability of consumer prices, except for an increase in durable goods production and suspension of consumer credit controls in the latter half of the year which caused an upturn in buying -- particularly of automobiles. Purchases of non-durable items, (including food, clothing, fuel), continued a gradual upward trend.

## SAVINGS AGAIN HIGH

Reflecting the conservative consumer spending practices, personal savings in 1951 and 1952 were exceptionally high. Savings in 1952 rose from \$17 billion to \$19 billion, at a rate of eight per cent of personal disposable income.

What are the buying intentions of the consumer in 1953? The Federal Reserve Board reported March 18 on its survey of the strength and nature of consumer demand. Non-farm consumers look forward to larger incomes and relatively stable prices in 1953, and therefore are prepared to spend more for homes, new cars, and major household goods such as television sets and furniture this year. Consumer markets and demand will expand with an increasing high level of business activity.

## Employment

"Ten years from now, a labor force of 76 to 80 million working more effectively with better tools but somewhat fewer hours per week could produce annually about \$475-500 billion worth of goods and services." This was the goal projected by former President Truman in his final economic report to the nation.

And 1952, which saw a reduction in unemployment, an all-time recorded high in non-farm employment, and a growth in the total labor force, marked a step toward that goal.

In a nation of 158.5 million people, the labor force at the end of 1952 totaled 66.5 million, with a monthly average of 61.3 million American civilians holding jobs -- the largest number of employed in the nation's history. Only 2.7 per cent (the monthly average) of the labor force was unemployed. A numerical comparison of the employment picture in 1951 and 1952:

	1952 Average	Change from 1951
	(thousands)	
Total Labor Force	66,500	668
Armed Forces	3,500	552
Total Civilian Labor Force	62,966	82
Unemployed	1,673	-206
Employed	61,293	288
Agriculture	6,805	-249
Non-agriculture	54,488	537

As the table shows, the increase in the monthly average of employment could be attributed chiefly to the growth of the armed forces. Agricultural employment continued to decline for the third year in a row.

## SHIFT IN JOBS

There were small increases in numbers of federal, state and local government civilian workers, but employment in the mining and construction industries dropped.

Workers shifted from the raw material producing industries to manufacturing and distribution to meet the accelerated demands for defense and consumer goods. The following table shows the shift in the employment pattern from 1951 to 1952:

Employment, 1952 average

Salary and wage workers	Thousands	% Change from 1951
All non-agricultural in-		
dustries	46,865	1.00
Manufacturing	15,985	.33
Mining	875	-4.89
Contract construction	2,546	-.90
Transportation and public		
utilities	4,168	.58
Trade	9,943	1.42
Finance	1,961	4.14
Service	4,761	.04
Government, civilians	6,628	3.72

Production was cut down to a considerable extent in 1952 by the number of man hours lost because of labor disputes that resulted in work stoppages. More labor time was lost in 1952 than in any year since 1946, and was double the man-days of idleness in 1951. Steel industry strikes accounted for more than two-fifths of the estimated 55 million man-days lost last year.

Little unemployment is foreseen for at least the next two years. A sustained high level of business activity is expected to keep the rate of employment high.

## Prices, Controls

In a series of swift moves, the Eisenhower Administration eliminated all wage and price controls, and although Congress is considering legislation to give the President standby controls authority, this will not change the immediate effect of total decontrol. The current question is, "Will prices rise in 1953 as a result of decontrol?"

Prices in 1952 were relatively stable. The consumer price index averaged 113.5 based on 1947-49 prices, an increase of about two per cent over 1951. Farm prices dropped about 11 per cent during the year, while the wholesale prices of processed foods declined about six per cent. Industrial wholesale prices were fairly steady, but there was a five per cent decline in the wholesale prices of rubber and leather products, textiles, apparel and chemicals due chiefly to increased production and supply.

Defense-related items reached a near-peak price level in 1952, and all price groups were above the immediate pre-Korean levels.

Upward price pressures such as increased costs, and the removal of curbs may be offset in 1953 by increasing supplies as production outstrips demand, and by a trend toward more competitive pricing in the retail trade.

## Agriculture

One of the gravest economic problems facing the Eisenhower Administration is the decline in farm prosperity in relation to advances made by the rest of the economy. A steady drop in farm prices and increased costs of farm production and living offset, in 1952, the production of the second largest volume of crops in the nation's history.

Nearly 355 million acres were planted and crops were harvested from 341 million acres -- five million

more than in 1951 and four million above the 1950 harvest total. There were record crop production of rice and oranges, while the corn crop was the nation's second largest.

But farm income continued its downward course. While the gross farm income (before taxes) increased two per cent to an estimated \$37.6 billion in 1952, the farmers realized net income (the difference between production expenses and gross income) was placed at the 1951 level of \$15 billion. Rising production expenses left the farmer with only 38 per cent of his gross income.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the farmer's dollar income from 1947 to 1950 dropped 26 per cent, and his purchasing power declined 29 per cent. Although his realized net income has increased since 1950, it has not kept pace with the gains made by the rest of the economy. The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar has steadily declined as the costs of farm living increase with equal steadiness.

The prices of farm products declined in 1952, and the Commerce Department reported that the major influences leading to lower farm prices "were an increase in United States supplies -- and a curtailment of foreign demand." Agricultural exports in 1952 ran to \$3.4 billion, compared with \$4 billion in 1951. Domestic consumer demand for farm products continued to be strong.

The Senate Agriculture Committee, which has been holding hearings on the problem of declining farm prices, heard O.V. Wells, head of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, testify that the prices of farm products fell 11 per cent during the 12-month period ending Jan. 31, 1953. Wells attributed the decline to increased marketing costs, large supplies and reduced foreign demand.

#### OUTLOOK FOR FARMERS

What is the economic outlook for farmers in 1953? These are the answers the Department of Agriculture provided:

"Gross farm income in 1953 is not expected to be larger than in 1952 and may turn down slightly."

"Farmers' total realized net income may be reduced about five per cent," with the rise in production expenses.

"Further increases in 1953 are most likely in such overhead expenses as interest, taxes and depreciations."

"Prices received by farmers for the year as a whole may average a little lower than in 1952."

On Feb. 27, the Agriculture Department reported that for the sixth consecutive month, farm prices declined. And the Federal Reserve Board reported Jan. 2, 1953, that agricultural wholesale prices would continue their downward trend.

#### Construction In '52

Construction activity in 1952 was marked by a tapering-off of the expansion in defense and defense-related housing, and an increase in residential and commercial building. Housing, like so many other phases of the economy in 1952, reflected the passing of the initial impact of a stepped-up defense program.

Last year saw a steady and significant upswing in private residential building, accounted for by the relaxation

of residential real estate credit controls (Regulation X), a growing demand for housing by a growing population, and increased supplies of critical materials. Outlays for private residential housing in non-farm areas totaled more than \$11 billion in 1952, up slightly from 1951.

Industrial construction rose 10 per cent from 1951 to 1952. Commercial building was on the upgrade and gains were also made in social, recreational, educational and religious construction. Farm building, however, declined about six per cent, reflecting the downward trend in the farm economy.

New construction valued at \$32.3 billion was accomplished during 1952, a five per cent increase over 1951. Most of this increase was absorbed in higher costs. New private construction totaled about \$21.8 billion, while new public building in 1952 cost \$10.5 billion. The rate of increase in public defense building dropped during the year. (See chart, p. 450.)

Although nearly eight million farm and non-farm housing units have been built since the end of World War II, the Council of Economic Advisers under former President Truman said "the majority of American families are housed less adequately than they would like to be."

The Council predicted that "with continuation of high incomes, it can be expected that there will be a 'trading up' all along the line, which will require new housing at higher quality levels and frequently at intermediate levels."

#### Congress And The Economy

Congressional action has a tremendous impact on U.S. economic policy. The lawmakers meet the needs of a changing economy by introducing new bills and revising or revoking old laws.

More than 20 resolutions have been offered in the 83rd Congress to establish a joint committee to handle consumers' problems. The sponsors all represent city areas, and their measures are aimed at protecting the consumer.

The Senate is working on legislation to give the President standby price, wage, credit, and rent controls authority. Mr. Eisenhower had made no request for this power, but Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), author of the bills (S 753 and S 1081) feels the President should be able to set the controls machinery in operation in case of a "sudden surge of inflation."

And Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) is fighting for action on his bill (HR 1) to reduce individual income taxes by 10 per cent. If passed, this bill would increase personal disposable income, probably stimulate consumer buying, but cut down on the federal revenue.

Congressional action on the Taft-Hartley labor law will have its effect on industrial relations, and, in the long-run, on the work stoppages which cut down production. House and Senate committees have been listening to proposals for amending the law that range from elimination of the 80-day injunction provision to tighter control over union activities.

## LEGISLATION ON COMPETITION

Federal legislation also affects retail price competition. Former President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers advised "the government to undertake a thoughtful review of its anti-monopoly and market regulating policies" to guard against any progressive blunting or weakening of competition in consumer markets. On the books is the so-called "fair trade" law, which is being challenged in the courts.

Among the innumerable bills directed at the nation's economy which have been introduced this year is one (HR 3377) against discriminatory sale to the U.S., or any state or political subdivision in the U.S.; and another (S 898) to grant added income tax reductions and exemptions to disabled persons and taxpayers supporting them.

## Administration Fiscal Policy

The Administration has been active in overhauling the nation's economic policy. In its efforts to shape a "freer" economy, controls on all wages and prices have

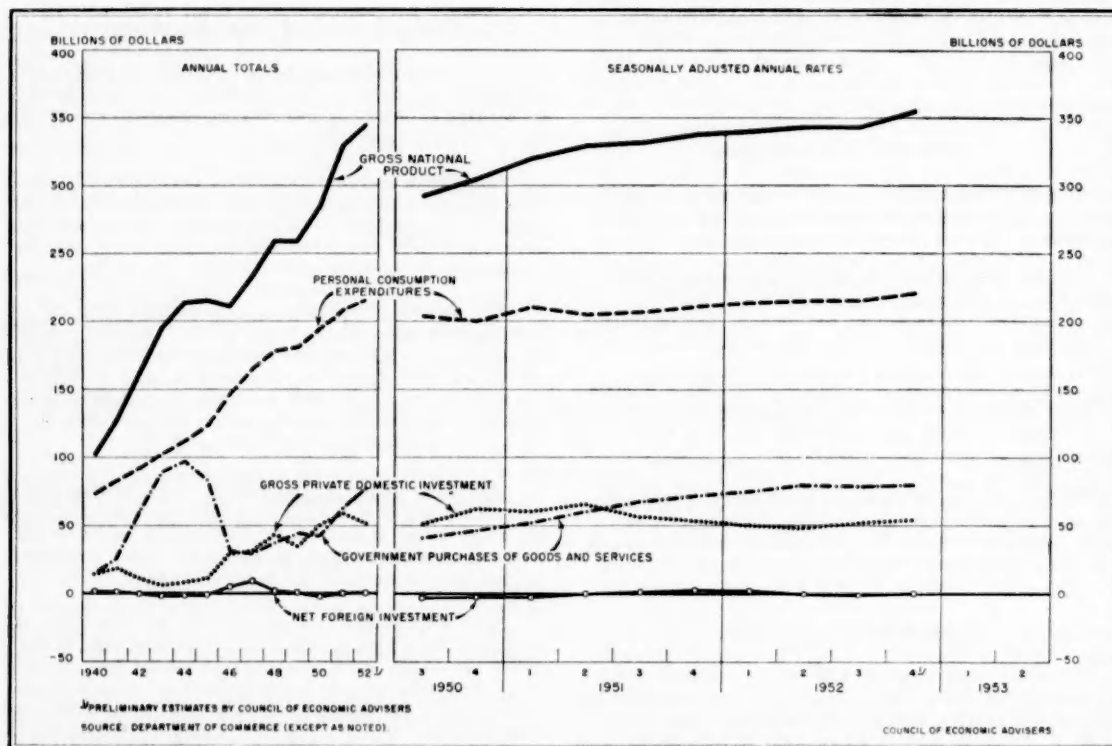
been dropped. And steps have been taken on managing the public debt and stock market requirements.

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey has offered holders of short-term bonds which matured Feb. 15 the chance to exchange them for one-year certificates of indebtedness at a  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent interest, or for a five-to-six year bond carrying a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest. The purpose of the move is to replace short-term public debt certificates with securities of longer maturity.

And the Federal Reserve Board has relaxed its control on stock market speculation by reducing the margin requirement for stock deals from 75 per cent to 50 per cent. This permits persons to put up only 50 per cent of the money for the stocks in clear cash. The 75 per cent requirement was an "emergency" post-Korean measure.

Sources: Information and charts are based on material from the Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, Council of Economic Advisers, National Production Authority, Joint Committee on the Economic Report, the Federal Reserve Board, and Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

## GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



# THE BUSINESS POPULATION

	New Business Incorporations*			Industrial & Commercial Failures			No. of Firms In Operation (in 000's)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1952	1951	1950	1952	1951	1950	1951
Ala.	586	529	718	41	37	59	49.6
Ariz.	794	804	636	49	59	70	18.8
Ark.	445	414	501	17	27	38	34.3
Calif.	8,280	6,948	6,925	1,551	1,719	1,847	309.6
Colo.	812	784	773	12	35	55	37.4
Conn.	1,540	1,299	1,481	195	131	166	59.3
Del.	2,795	2,457	2,436	7	4	3	9.9
Fla.	4,113	3,655	3,731	143	152	148	91.2
Ga.	1,179	1,006	1,259	51	92	94	62.5
Idaho	275	244	417	21	16	19	14.6
Ill.	4,331	4,142	4,697	378	417	479	266.5
Ind.	1,343	1,421	1,439	49	46	62	96.6
Iowa	446	481	614	32	47	46	74.6
Kan.	566	608	593	27	28	30	58.6
Ky.	660	598	708	33	33	45	54.7
La.	850	736	949	58	66	66	51.8
Maine	402	343	388	32	32	48	30.2
Md.	1,809	1,544	1,626	69	87	152	53.7
Mass.	3,079	2,925	3,089	368	369	500	129.6
Mich.	2,283	2,378	2,503	170	181	280	165.5
Minn.	1,069	946	1,223	69	73	59	79.6
Miss.	454	356	456	28	41	45	33.1
Mo.	1,543	1,599	1,604	75	81	136	107.8
Mont.	252	252	279	5	2	6	18.3
Neb.	360	333	345	13	14	41	37.6
Nev.	658	500	592	15	10	17	5.2
N.H.	253	279	308	25	29	47	17.0
N.J.	6,146	5,581	6,009	319	307	346	150.7
N.M.	249	205	305	10	19	8	15.8
N.Y.	22,193	20,145	23,532	2,335	2,327	2,151	547.2
N.C.	1,316	1,212	1,192	46	70	95	74.7
N.D.	146	107	109	5	6	9	14.2
Ohio	5,510	4,719	5,047	205	223	328	205.1
Okla.	1,041	853	990	22	41	47	53.3
Ore.	775	741	728	73	66	149	49.4
Pa.	3,316	2,897	2,974	324	387	420	254.0
R.I.	698	593	702	87	92	89	22.5
S.C.	611	635	745	10	7	11	37.8
S.D.	169	148	185	7	6	10	17.6
Tenn.	1,014	820	990	92	82	64	60.6
Texas	3,628	2,981	3,665	94	89	181	207.1
Utah	356	315	341	50	31	34	15.3
Vt.	158	150	211	13	5	14	10.8
Va.	1,298	1,115	1,236	70	58	97	72.4
Wash.	999	938	1,402	115	137	211	62.3
W.Va.	531	573	593	47	71	51	40.2
Wis.	1,293	1,205	1,441	129	199	267	96.5
Wyo.	195	135	238	1	2	4	8.5
Total	92,819	83,649	92,925	7,587	8,053	9,144	3,983.6

\*All new stock corporations receiving charters to do business for profit. Includes both new and previously established businesses.

Source: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Department of Commerce.



# PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION AWARDS

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	Total All Types		Resi- dential	Educa- tional	Other * Non-resi- dential	Utili- ties	High- ways	Sewer- age system	Water Supply Facil.	All** Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1952	1951	1952	1952	1952	1952	1952	1952	1952	1952
Ala.	81,693	76,052	19,657	11,021	11,099	4,045	30,585	2,447	2,008	801
Ariz.	39,297	34,495	855	8,660	2,310	---	19,481	690	6,083	1,218
Ark.	32,478	40,489	1,647	8,691	2,307	241	13,842	1,871	3,170	709
Calif.	551,900	498,133	32,568	209,335	83,069	15,105	124,546	43,552	34,004	9,721
Colo.	51,732	59,293	8,745	13,469	3,237	1,152	18,161	3,263	3,261	444
Conn.	79,105	83,023	27,133	26,646	3,879	229	12,803	7,077	590	748
Del.	37,515	20,726	6,264	9,453	2,169	---	10,758	8,309	438	124
Fla.	93,914	126,407	8,983	20,451	9,656	2,830	36,271	6,806	5,501	3,416
Ga.	88,782	112,972	18,497	14,237	11,007	1,026	32,874	3,885	6,455	801
Idaho	21,437	13,709	133	6,906	1,027	48	12,647	299	103	274
Ill.	294,078	240,746	33,977	62,737	28,242	6,172	126,118	21,222	12,823	2,787
Ind.	101,877	88,139	14,061	28,292	8,492	857	34,400	11,149	2,487	2,139
Iowa	74,809	88,133	47	16,749	9,641	1,220	43,013	2,225	885	1,029
Kan.	78,899	72,771	1,016	21,673	4,977	4,072	36,945	6,403	1,110	2,703
Ky.	80,534	72,682	12,878	10,031	9,679	2,874	33,876	7,364	2,604	1,228
La.	107,963	112,122	12,544	22,059	14,230	2,759	42,669	4,201	7,760	1,741
Maine	24,090	14,788	564	3,579	1,012	---	18,326	349	23	237
Md.	116,120	110,156	4,765	36,226	21,135	311	37,526	6,982	6,528	2,647
Mass.	180,902	178,808	27,825	36,159	21,830	3,751	66,825	15,964	4,836	3,712
Mich.	236,150	216,070	10,888	66,391	45,459	2,043	77,288	15,243	15,382	3,456
Minn.	97,317	108,047	147	33,846	3,422	2,346	46,610	5,739	2,206	3,001
Miss.	73,030	64,180	3,313	10,379	27,250	856	23,236	5,445	1,137	1,414
Mo.	99,075	61,369	26,080	17,399	6,075	105	41,417	4,883	777	2,339
Mont.	25,879	21,019	1,154	10,333	868	---	11,451	806	986	281
Neb.	33,834	43,462	28	8,205	6,234	1,584	14,153	2,761	458	411
Nev.	11,129	7,934	95	2,791	947	---	6,726	457	---	113
N.H.	10,927	12,479	1,228	1,355	894	50	6,792	292	109	207
N.J.	175,494	173,558	35,752	31,305	28,050	1,759	48,829	17,805	6,568	5,426
N.M.	25,092	26,729	961	4,207	284	280	16,958	1,785	480	137
N.Y.	699,792	537,061	116,005	153,025	89,755	8,619	266,823	38,449	11,913	15,203
N.C.	105,517	134,449	13,516	27,298	14,539	356	41,144	3,484	4,142	1,038
N.D.	21,926	22,298	370	3,438	1,323	145	14,607	672	943	422
Ohio	211,721	219,415	1,687	77,525	22,960	4,234	65,528	22,144	11,115	6,528
Okla.	74,538	81,107	370	11,044	4,387	109	46,161	6,081	5,254	1,132
Ore.	81,331	58,728	729	22,659	4,801	2,036	39,939	3,581	6,528	1,058
Pa.	314,275	288,953	58,390	74,778	16,653	6,187	120,214	26,776	6,736	4,541
R.I.	23,363	24,926	6,009	6,881	377	96	6,897	2,077	934	92
S.C.	61,592	52,457	6,342	16,738	9,506	5,177	20,196	1,674	1,451	508
S.D.	24,526	23,325	1,044	2,927	1,694	33	17,152	548	794	334
Tenn.	117,834	119,663	23,620	20,381	10,225	3,905	47,910	4,117	7,046	630
Texas	337,145	309,686	48,358	65,451	32,492	4,974	128,847	20,613	30,160	6,250
Utah	23,095	15,833	---	10,056	1,372	---	9,730	634	370	933
Vt.	7,558	6,203	55	1,514	574	265	4,556	95	336	163
Va.	108,333	135,168	15,892	45,770	3,458	971	33,029	4,886	3,668	659
Wash.	114,402	100,456	4,388	34,056	13,595	12,408	38,910	5,187	3,743	2,115
W.Va.	47,853	36,849	5,801	8,757	2,899	189	28,331	236	635	1,005
Wis.	110,820	94,554	3,895	24,195	10,651	710	52,031	14,561	3,066	1,711
Wyo.	16,514	13,592	93	3,968	1,423	---	10,481	111	159	279
Total	5,441,556	5,068,210	623,119	1,367,922	611,483	106,135	2,040,400	366,077	228,407	98,013

\*Includes hospital, administration, recreational, penal and corrective and miscellaneous non-residential buildings.

\*\*Includes airports and projects not elsewhere classified. Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Natl. Production Authority.

# STATE INCOME PAYMENTS -- 1951

	Per Cent of Total Income Payments From Major Sources - 1951					Per Cent Changes in Income Payments and Selected Components - 1950-1951							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Agric.	Govt.	Mfg. Pay- rolls	Trade- Ser- vices	All Other	Total	Agric.	Non- Agric.	Govt.	Private Non- Agric.	Mfg. Pay- rolls	Trade- Ser- vice	
New England	1.7	14.8	32.6	24.4	26.5	10	6	10	7	11	18	8	
Conn.	1.6	10.0	39.2	22.3	26.9	14	6	14	2	16	26	10	
Maine	3.7	17.1	28.0	23.7	27.5	9	-24	11	11	11	15	6	
Mass.	1.0	16.3	30.2	25.7	26.8	9	21	9	7	9	15	7	
N.H.	3.0	15.9	32.5	24.8	23.8	11	20	11	14	10	16	8	
R.I.	.6	17.1	34.7	23.3	24.3	8	28	8	8	8	11	8	
Vt.	9.2	14.1	25.2	24.0	27.5	10	12	9	3	11	26	6	
Middle East	1.7	14.7	26.1	27.7	29.8	9	22	9	2	10	16	7	
Del.	4.7	9.8	34.4	19.4	31.7	12	13	12	5	13	19	11	
D.C.	--	48.6	3.0	27.2	21.2	11	--	11	15	7	9	9	
Md.	3.1	19.2	21.9	26.3	29.5	13	30	13	15	12	21	9	
N.J.	1.9	12.7	34.5	24.4	26.5	13	28	13	6	14	19	10	
N.Y.	1.2	13.4	23.3	31.4	30.7	8	17	7	4	8	13	6	
Pa.	2.0	12.8	31.2	24.3	29.7	9	24	8	-9	12	19	8	
W.Va.	4.1	13.3	20.2	21.0	41.4	11	17	10	0	12	17	8	
Southeast	13.1	19.9	17.5	24.8	24.7	13	23	12	12	12	14	10	
Ala.	11.7	20.6	20.8	24.3	22.6	13	19	12	14	11	14	9	
Ark.	24.8	17.8	10.9	24.4	22.1	12	14	11	5	13	16	9	
Fla.	9.0	19.6	7.6	31.8	32.0	12	2	13	12	13	21	13	
Ga.	12.4	19.5	19.6	26.0	22.5	16	46	13	15	12	15	12	
Ky.	12.8	18.8	15.2	23.7	29.5	15	25	14	14	14	18	9	
La.	9.8	19.7	14.0	25.4	31.1	10	25	9	4	10	13	7	
Miss.	24.3	21.8	11.8	24.0	18.1	11	11	11	6	12	16	10	
N.C.	17.4	16.3	24.8	21.9	19.6	12	26	9	6	10	10	9	
S.C.	14.8	20.0	25.8	21.1	18.3	21	60	16	23	15	12	10	
Tenn.	10.5	18.1	21.4	25.3	24.7	11	19	10	3	12	16	8	
Va.	8.7	26.3	16.7	23.2	25.1	15	15	15	23	13	15	10	
Southwest	13.9	17.9	10.8	25.4	32.0	15	22	14	12	14	25	11	
Ariz.	21.6	18.3	5.8	24.7	29.6	23	57	16	9	18	36	20	
N.M.	15.8	22.2	5.4	22.6	34.0	18	48	14	14	14	37	11	
Okla.	12.0	21.2	9.4	25.6	31.8	12	23	10	10	11	22	9	
Tex.	13.4	16.7	12.2	25.7	32.0	14	16	14	12	15	24	11	
Central	8.2	12.0	30.9	24.4	24.5	12	20	11	4	13	18	10	
Ill.	5.9	11.7	28.6	26.0	27.8	10	23	10	3	11	16	9	
Ind.	9.6	11.4	34.8	22.8	21.4	15	33	14	9	15	18	11	
Iowa	29.0	12.3	14.9	22.3	21.5	8	7	9	0	10	24	7	
Mich.	3.4	11.4	41.6	23.0	20.6	12	33	11	3	12	13	12	
Minn.	16.5	13.5	16.5	25.5	28.0	11	31	7	-6	10	16	8	
Mo.	11.3	14.2	20.1	27.7	26.7	10	7	10	9	11	16	9	
Ohio	3.5	11.7	36.5	23.5	24.8	15	17	15	5	16	24	10	
Wis.	11.0	11.2	31.3	23.8	22.7	14	35	11	4	13	19	9	
Northwest	21.5	16.5	9.7	24.5	27.8	11	6	12	7	14	28	10	
Colo.	11.7	20.4	10.5	27.0	30.4	16	26	15	15	15	21	13	
Idaho	20.7	15.3	11.0	23.7	29.3	8	3	10	4	11	20	7	
Kan.	14.6	14.9	15.4	23.9	31.2	11	-17	17	5	20	47	13	
Mont.	28.1	13.8	6.3	22.7	29.1	9	11	8	0	10	8	8	
Neb.	26.3	14.8	9.0	25.4	24.5	3	11	10	6	11	23	8	
N.D.	38.4	14.7	2.0	25.0	19.9	7	14	4	-4	6	9	6	
S.D.	43.3	14.7	3.7	21.8	16.5	18	41	5	2	6	12	7	
Utah	9.2	22.2	10.5	24.6	33.5	15	28	14	18	13	21	10	
Wyo.	24.0	17.2	5.2	21.9	31.7	15	43	8	7	8	12	8	
Far West	7.0	18.2	17.6	28.3	28.9	14	22	13	9	14	26	11	
Calif.	6.9	18.2	17.1	28.7	29.1	14	27	14	12	14	29	11	
Nev.	10.9	17.5	4.1	32.5	35.0	16	15	15	15	15	25	18	
Ore.	8.0	14.1	22.5	27.4	28.0	11	11	11	3	13	19	9	
Wash.	6.6	20.8	18.5	26.5	27.6	10	7	10	2	13	21	9	
United States	7.6	15.3	23.9	25.9	27.3	12	19	11	7	12	18	9	

Source: Commerce Dept., Office of Business Economics.

## COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

The House and Senate Judiciary Committees, which handle legislation on civil liberties, constitutional amendments, immigration and naturalization, and claims against the U.S., are headed by Rep. Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.) and Sen. William Langer (R N.D.).

### William Langer

William Langer became Chairman of the Senate Judiciary unit, succeeding Pat McCarran (D Nev.) when the Committee's ranking GOP member, Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) moved over to head the Foreign Relations Committee.

While representing traditionally Republican North Dakota, Langer often has voted with the Democrats in Congress.

In 1950 he sparked the drive to uphold President Truman's veto of the Internal Security Act. Congress overrode the veto. That same year he defended the pro-New Deal Farmers Union against charges of Communist infiltration.

### OPPOSED IMMIGRATION ACT

Langer was one of four Senators who filed a minority report in 1952 opposing the McCarran-Walter Immigration bill (see page 453) which Mr. Truman vetoed. Congress overrode that veto, too. Earlier, Langer had offered an amendment to eliminate "discrimination" against aliens.

In 1952, Langer lined up with the Democrats on these key domestic measures: Internal Revenue Reorganization Plan, St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project and federal ownership of "tidelands" oil.

He favors legislation to provide for national Presidential primaries, now held in only 16 states, and advocates abolishing the electoral college.

Langer was, however, a strong opponent of Democratic Administration foreign policy. He opposed U.S. intervention in the Korean war, and said "we should get out and come home." When six Senators voted against confirmation of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State in 1949, Sen. Langer was among them.

### FITNESS QUESTIONED

Langer was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1940. His fitness was questioned, and the Senate Elections Committee voted 33 to 3 to unseat him. The Senate, however, reversed its Committee's decision. Langer was re-elected in 1946 and 1952 by big majorities.

This year the Senate Rules Committee's Elections Subcommittee dismissed another petition -- aimed at unseating Langer. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 434).

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing in percentages how often Langer voted with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of Democrats (Party Unity); how often he balloted with the majority when most of the Democrats and Republicans voted the same way (Bipartisan Support) and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	59%	59%	81%
80th Congress	43	52	88
81st Congress	50	47	93
82nd Congress	59	57	67

### Chauncey W. Reed

Rep. Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.) succeeded Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) as Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. Reed, elected to the 74th and every succeeding Congress, has been a member of the Judiciary unit since 1936.

In 1948, Reed voted against a bill to admit 202,000 Displaced Persons to the U.S. over a two-year period, and supported a measure to suspend anti-trust laws with regard to railroad rate-fixing agreements.

In 1950, 1952 and this year, Reed supported so-called "tidelands oil" legislation which would give the individual states control of the marginal sea lands. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 426, 430).

Reed led the fight for pharmaceutical interests who favored the "fair-trade" bill, which bound non-signers in "fair-trade" states to minimum resale price agreements. Reed, in fact, supported the Keogh bill which was a stronger measure than the McGuire "fair-trade" bill. The McGuire bill was passed subsequently.

He opposed former President Truman's seizure of the steel industry during the 1952 steel strike, and upheld Judge Pine's decision against the President's action. Reed also helped to recommit the 1952 judgeships bill which provided for 23 new judges, and supported a probe of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Reed was born in West Chicago, Ill., in 1890. He saw extensive service in World War I, and served from 1920 to 1935 as State attorney for Du Page County. He was chairman of the county's GOP Central Committee for eight years.

### VOTING RECORD

CQ's percentage on Reed's voting:

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	87%	92%	99%
80th Congress	96	84	90
81st Congress	89	83	86
82nd Congress	96	85	91

### SUBCOMMITTEE FOR DAMAGE SUITS

The House Judiciary Committee April 2 appointed a five-member subcommittee to study the question of damage suits arising from actions of members of Congress in the performance of their official duties. The group was appointed pursuant to H Res 190, adopted March 26. Members of the group are Reps. Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.), Chairman; Louis E. Graham (R Pa.); Edgar A. Jones (R Ill.); Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and J. Frank Wilson (D Tex.).

...But Revision Unlikely This Year

## IMMIGRATION ACT AMONG "MOST DISCUSSED" LAWS

A continuing stream of debate and pressure on Congress have established the Immigration and Nationality (McCarran-Walter) Act of 1952 among the more controversial measures passed by Congress since World War II. But while the Act (in operation less than a half year) is under study, it apparently will not be revised this year.

The much-discussed omnibus immigration bill (HR 5678) became Public Law 414, 82nd Congress, on June 27, 1952. It took effect 180 days after its enactment, or on Dec. 24, 1952.

Introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) and Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), the Act was passed over the objection of ex-President Truman, who vetoed the bill on June 25. The House rejected the veto June 26 by a 278-113 roll-call vote. The Senate overrode on June 27, on a 57-26 roll call. A two-thirds vote in both houses is necessary to override a veto.

Major provisions of the 302-page Act are for:

Entry of 154,657 immigrants annually (an addition of 380 persons over the previous annual limitation)

Retention of the previous quota formula, established by the Immigration Act of 1924, which set the quota from any area at one-sixth of one per cent of the number of inhabitants attributable to that national origin in the U.S. in 1920

A continued ban on transferring unused quotas from one country to another or from one year to another

Repeal of Asiatic exclusion, but with a requirement that a person of half Asiatic ancestry be charged to the quota of the Asiatic country rather than the area from which he was emigrating

Repeal of discrimination based on sex.

### VISA PRIORITY SYSTEM

The law also established this priority system for the allocation of visas within each nation's quota: The first 50 per cent of the quota to persons whose "high education, technical training, specialized experience or exceptional ability" would be of substantial benefit to the U.S., and to the wives and children of such persons; the next 30 per cent to parents of U.S. citizens, provided the citizens were at least 21 years of age; the remaining 20 per cent to spouses or children of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

The Act also classified persons not intending to become U.S. citizens as non-immigrants, and as such, not subject to quotas. This category includes persons traveling to the U.S. for pleasure or business; residing in this country in accordance with treaty arrangements; and foreign diplomats and students.

Extensive screening of aliens and newer and more exact definitions of what constituted an excludable alien were adopted. Membership in, advocacy of, or affiliation with subversive organizations or doctrines was made, in most cases, ground for exclusion. Exceptions were to be allowed in cases where membership was involuntary, or where it was necessary to obtain employment or the necessities of life. Other cases where the provision

would be waived would be for those who were under 16 years of age at the time of membership, or those who had terminated membership more than five years before application for admission, and had actively opposed the subversive doctrine since that time.

Authorization was given to the Attorney General or a consular official to exclude an alien if there was reason to believe he would engage in subversive activities after admission to the U.S.

The Attorney General was given power to deport any alien who was excludable at the time of entry; entered illegally, was convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude within five years after his entry, or engaged in subversive activities.

The 1952 law permitted naturalization to be revoked for conviction of refusal to testify before Congressional committees concerning subversive activities within 10 years after naturalization, affiliation within five years of naturalization with any organization that would have made him excludable, and departure within five years after naturalization to take up permanent residence in any other country.

### HUMPHREY-LEHMAN SUBSTITUTE

Before passage by the Senate, an attempt was made to recommit the bill with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to hold hearings on S 2842, introduced by Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), for themselves and 11 other Senators. This motion was rejected on May 19 by a roll-call vote of 28-44.

Testimony and debate on the McCarran-Walter bill drew comment from many national organizations and groups. At hearings, at least 10 organizations, including the American Legion, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Catholic Welfare Conference, supported the McCarran-Walter bill. Thirty or more others, including the American Bar Association, Americans for Democratic Action, and the National Council of Churches of Christ, took a stand for the Humphrey-Lehman bill.

### Pros And Cons

Proponents of the Act say it makes practically no revision in the nation's basic immigration statutes of the last 30 years. Except for the addition of certain sections relative to "subversives", they say, the law only unifies the confused mass of immigration laws. They point out that the laws are now "for the first time, all in one place." The National Association of Evangelicals has said, "the three years' hard work of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees" has produced a "decidedly improved" bill. The Association added that the law would "probably meet the approval" of a majority of "loyal citizens."

The opposition bases its case, in part, on the fact that the new codification has not changed past laws very much. The quota system, based on the 1920 census,



discriminates against Southern and Eastern European nationals in favor of Northern and Western European immigrants, they say. An amendment to correct this "inequity" was offered in the House by Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.). His amendment would have made 1940 instead of 1920 the base year for determination of national origin quotas. It was rejected on standing vote, 23-82. Co-author Rep. Walter said the Javits amendment would have penalized America's wartime friends and benefitted former enemies.

Seventeen other House amendments designed to "liberalize" various provisions of the bill were rejected. Among them was one by Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.) to permit unused quotas of one country to be shifted to other countries where more persons were seeking entry.

In the House, the present Judiciary Chairman, Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.), voted to override the President's veto.

A minority report signed by four members of the Judiciary Committee was submitted when the bill reached the Senate. The signers were Sens. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) and William Langer (R N.D.). All except Magnuson are still members of the Committee, and Langer is Chairman. A new member of the 13-man Judiciary Committee, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) voted for the Humphrey-Lehman substitute and in support of President Truman's veto of the McCarran Act.

#### GROUPS, COMPANIES CRITICAL

Many religious groups seek revision of the law. Among them are The National Lutheran Council, which calls for a "just and workable substitute for the national-origins quota system"; the National Council of Churches, which approved a similar statement; the American Baptist Convention, which asked for revision so the law would be "more in keeping with our democratic tradition"; and the National Catholic Welfare Conference Bureau of Immigration, which called the 1920 formula for quotas "unfair, unscientific and highly discriminatory."

Six major national Jewish organizations issued a statement on Jan. 1, 1953, asking that the present law be "completely rewritten." Dr. Joseph M. Dawson, Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, has asked for "long-range legislation" removing discriminatory provisions. Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam charged that the good in the McCarran-Walter law is "submerged in bad philosophy, archaic provisions and un-American procedures."

The law has posed some problems for alien international travelers--from seamen to musicians, artists, baseball and tennis players.

For example, alien seamen are detained aboard ship at the shipping companies' expense until the right of entry has been determined by the Attorney General. The companies maintain they should not be required to act as law-enforcement agencies. Another complaint of American owners is that the company must assume the responsibility and cost of deportation of an alien who loses his right to remain here after having been given permission to land temporarily by an immigration officer.

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union (CIO) Feb. 19 said the "procedure of treating merchant seamen of our allies as virtual criminals" is "not promoting friendship." He called the Act "ill-conceived and vicious."

The New York County Lawyers Association March 17 urged broad revisions in the Act. The largest local bar association in the U.S. urged: Elimination of the national-origins quota system; that unused visas in any quota be pooled; removal of the "one-half ancestry" rule; and that consuls be called upon to base determination that aliens might become public charges on "findings of fact" rather than "opinion or belief."

#### ATTEMPTS AT REVISION

Opponents of the law want revision of "objectionable features" at this session of Congress. They point to statements by President Eisenhower, who said on Oct. 16, 1952, "we must strike from our statute books" any legislation concerning immigration that implies "only certain groups of Europeans are welcome on American shores."

In Bridgeport, Conn., the President said Oct. 20, 1952, "we must repeal the unfair provisions of the McCarran Act." He asked Congressional attention for the immigration problem in his State of the Union address Feb. 2, 1953. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 180).

Philip B. Perlman, former Solicitor General and head of ex-President Truman's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, said March 20 a new omnibus immigration bill is being drawn up designed to correct the "inequities" in the present Act. Perlman said the measure would be submitted to President Eisenhower, and hoped it would be presented to Congress on a non-partisan basis. The new bill, Perlman said, was being drafted by "eminent scholars" without regard to "political affiliations."

A 10-member Joint Committee on Immigration was organized Feb. 11 when Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) was elected Chairman and Rep. Louis E. Graham (R Pa.) vice-Chairman. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 225). Watkins said the Committee "wouldn't hesitate to recommend changes" if it finds anything wrong in the present law or its administration. The Joint Committee indicated March 21 it would observe the operation of the law instead of recommending changes at this session of Congress.

#### EMERGENCY PROGRAM PROPOSED

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) introduced a bill (HR 2076) Jan. 26 proposing a three-year "emergency" immigration program. Under terms of the bill, an additional 328,000 Europeans would be admitted to the U.S. over and above the quota limitations set forth in present law. Under Celler's bill, the Departments of State and Justice would administer the program beginning July 1, 1953. Celler feels this is only a temporary solution and, as ranking House Judiciary Committee Democrat, he'll continue to press for revision of the basic Act. According to a statement March 20 by Patrick M. Malin, executive director, American Civil Liberties Union, correction of the basic Act is a job that will take "at least 10 years."

(For more background on the McCarran-Walter Act, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 154-160).





# weekly roundup of legislation

## Bills Introduced

(APRIL 1-7)

Following are bills introduced in Congress arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (\*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

### Agriculture

\*MUNDT (R S.D.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bennett (R Utah), Butler (R Neb.), Case (R S.D.), Cordon (R Ore.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Hunt (D Wyo.), Johnson (D Colo.), McCarran (D Nev.), Thye (R Minn.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho), Young (R N.D.) S 1538.....4/1/53. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended to reduce the cost of price-support operations. Agriculture.

### Education and Welfare

#### EDUCATION

\*HUNT (D Wyo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bennett (R Utah), Chavez (D N.M.), Cordon (R Ore.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnson (D Colo.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.) S 1515.....4/1/53. Grant consent of Congress to certain Western States and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii to enter into a compact re higher education and establish the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. Labor.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 4407.....4/1/53. Authorize Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to encourage further development and growth of educational fine-arts programs in state and land-grant and other accredited nonprofit organizations. Labor.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 4458.....4/2/53. Similar to HOWELL (D N.J.), HR 4407.

#### HEALTH & WELFARE

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1542.....4/1/53. Provide for the health and protection of the citizens of the U.S. from harmful chemical additives in pesticides. Labor.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4456.....4/2/53. Assist the large cities of the U.S. in establishing and maintaining more adequate systems for the provision of efficient ambulance service. Commerce.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 4420.....4/1/53. Extend the time for filing applications for lump-sum death payments under title II of Social Security Act re individuals who died on or after Dec. 7, 1941, while serving in the armed forces. Ways and Means.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) HR 4421.....4/1/53. Amend Social Security Act to provide a direct federal pension of at least \$100 per month to all American citizens 65 years of age and over who have been citizens 10 years or more, to be pro-rated according to the cost of living as of Jan. 3, 1953. Ways and Means.

### Foreign Policy

#### ADMINISTRATION -- STATE DEPARTMENT

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) H Res 196.....4/1/53. Study the feasibility of establishment of on-the-job training program for career diplomats in the State Department. Rules.

#### IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

IVES (R N.Y.) S J Res 66.....4/7/53. Make available certain unused immigration quota numbers for assignment by the President. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 4459.....4/2/53. Permit aliens registered on former quota waiting lists maintained prior to Jan. 1, 1944, to be placed on the appropriate quota waiting lists maintained under authority of the Immigration and Nationality Act without loss of priority of their original registration. Judiciary.

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1573.....4/7/53. Provide for the relief of Federal Republic of Germany. Judiciary.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) H Con Res 91.....4/1/53. Provide that sessions of the General Assembly of the UN be started with prayer. Foreign Affairs.

### Labor

\*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Murray (D Mont.) S 1567.....4/2/53. Establish a Federal Committee on Migratory Labor. Labor.

GWINN (R N.Y.) HR 4454.....4/2/53. Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act by clarifying the definition of "employee". Labor.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 4409.....4/1/53. Amend section 9 (h) of National Labor Relations Act to eliminate its provisions re affidavits and to provide that NLRB shall not act upon a matter raised by a labor organization unless the organization's constitution bars membership to Communists and certain other individuals. Labor.

NELSON (R Maine) HR 4414.....4/1/53. Repeal section 10 of the Walsh-Healey Act, providing conditions for purchase of supplies and making of contracts by the U.S. Judiciary.

### Military and Veterans

#### ADMINISTRATION -- DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

FLANDERS (R Vt.) (By request) S 1551.....4/2/53. Amend Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 481) to provide for orderly and selective recall to active duty in military services of members of the military reserves. Armed Services.

\*HILL (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S 1540.....4/1/53. Authorize conveyance to city of Anniston, Ala., of certain real property within Fort McClellan, Ala. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1524.....4/1/53. Authorize the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain supplies and services to foreign naval vessels on a reimbursable basis. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1525.....4/1/53. Authorize Secretary of the Navy to convey to Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 certain lands in exchange for other lands and interests therein at the former U.S. Marine Corps Air Station, Eagle Mountain Lake, Tex. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1526.....4/1/53. Amend Army-Navy Medical Services Corps Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 734) as amended, to authorize the appointment of a Chief of the Medical Service Corps of the Navy. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1527.....4/1/53. Amend section 40b of National Defense Act, as amended (41 Stat. 759,777) to remove limitation upon the detail of officers on active list for recruiting service and for duty with ROTC units. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1528.....4/1/53. Continue in effect certain appointments as officers and as warrant officers of the Army and of the Air Force. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1529.....4/1/53. Amend act of July 28, 1942 (ch. 528, 56 Stat. 722) re posthumous appointments and commissions. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1530.....4/1/53. Amend Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947 to authorize appointment, as first lieutenant, of nurses and medical specialists in Regular Army and Regular Air Force, and appointment as 2nd lieutenant of nurses in the Regular Navy. Armed Services.

\*SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Hunt (D Wyo.) (by request) S 1531.....4/1/53. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act as amended, to provide for special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental and allied specialist categories. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1544.....4/1/53. Repeal authority to purchase discharge from Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1545.....4/2/53. Authorize Secretary of Army to convey certain government-owned burial lots and other property in Washington Parish Burial Ground, Washington, D.C., and to exchange other burial lots. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1546.....4/2/53. Amend act authorizing Secretary of War to approve a standard design for a service flag and service lapel button. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1547.....4/2/53. Authorize payment for the transportation of household effects of certain naval personnel. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1550....4/2/53. Authorize the President to prescribe the occasions upon which the uniform of any of the armed forces may be worn by persons honorably discharged therefrom. Armed Services.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 4445....4/2/53. Provide for the payment of increased special pensions to persons holding the Congressional Medal of Honor. Veterans'.

BOLTON, F. P. (R Ohio) HR 4447....4/2/53. Provide for appointment of qualified male persons as nurses in U.S. Army Reserve. Armed Services.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 4415....4/1/53. Extend for 2 years the period of time within which former prisoners of war may file certain claims under the War Claims Act of 1948. Commerce.

REES (R Kan.) HR 4416....4/1/53. Amend section 4 (i) of Universal Military Training and Service Act, to provide shorter periods of service for certain doctors and dentists who are inducted thereunder after serving on active duty in armed forces. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 4417....4/1/53. Amend Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947 to authorize appointment as first lieutenant of nurses and medical specialists in Regular Army and Regular Air Force, and appointment as 2nd lieutenant of nurses in Regular Navy. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 4418....4/1/53. Amend act of July 28, 1942 (ch. 528, 56 Stat. 722) re posthumous appointment and commissions. Armed Services.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 4422....4/1/53. Extend detention benefits under War Claims Act of 1948 to employees of contractors with the U.S. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 4423....4/1/53. Provide for payment of lump-sum death benefits to the survivors of certain employees of contractors with U.S. during World War II. Judiciary.

#### DEFENSE

PAYNE (R Maine) (by request) S J Res 63....4/1/53. Authorize District of Columbia to enter into Interstate Civil Defense Compacts. Armed Services.

#### VETERANS

GRISWOLD (R Neb.) (by request) S 1553....4/2/53. Postpone reduction of education and training allowances to on-farm trainees under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 for 12 months to allow for completion of the first crop year or animal cycle. Labor.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 4451....4/2/53. Provide that where for 15 years or more, the Veterans' Administration has rated an individual as totally disabled, and he is 65 or over, his disability shall be considered permanent. Veterans'.

#### Miscellaneous and Administrative

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1570....4/6/53. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of establishment of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., military post. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) H Con Res 92....4/2/53. Express sense of Congress re important role of women in development of aviation. Commerce.

MORANO (R Conn.) HR 4413....4/1/53. Provide for repair, restoration and preservation of the U.S.S. Hartford, flagship of Admiral Farragut. Armed Services.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) H J Res 235....4/1/53. Authorize President to proclaim March 20 of each year as Cancer Education Day. Judiciary.

#### CIVIL SERVICE

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1578....4/7/53. Make provisions re retirement of government officers and employees whose sons or daughters shall have died while serving in armed forces. Civil Service.

#### CONGRESS

MORSE (I Ore.) S Res 97....4/7/53. Discharge Committee on Rules and Administration from the further consideration of S Res 32, temporarily increasing the membership of the Committees on Armed Services and Labor and Public Welfare. Tabled.

#### CONSTITUTION - CIVIL RIGHTS

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S J Res 64....4/1/53. Propose a Constitutional amendment to grant to citizens of the U.S. who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote. Judiciary.

CHURCH (R Ill.) H J Res 236....4/2/53. Amend Constitution re taxation and borrowing powers of Congress. Judiciary.

#### CRIME, COURTS, & PRISONS

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 4453....4/2/53. Increase penalty provisions of certain acts dealing with narcotics. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 4401....4/1/53. Amend title 28, U.S. Code, to permit certain suits for recovery of taxes to be brought in district of the taxpayers' residence. Judiciary.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 4402....4/1/53. Permit actions against the U.S. for recovery of internal-revenue taxes to be brought in U.S. district courts without regard to amount in controversy and permit such action to be tried by the court with a jury. Judiciary.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 4390....4/1/53. Regulate the issuance of identification tags for motor vehicles and trailers in District of Columbia. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 4408....4/1/53. Amend section 11 of act of April 1, 1942, re retirement of judges of municipal court, municipal court of appeals, and juvenile court of District of Columbia. D.C.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

MCCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1582....4/7/53. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems. Government Operations.

MORSE (I Ore.) S Res 98....4/7/53. Authorize a full and complete investigation of the removal of Dr. Allen V. Astin as Director of National Bureau of Standards to determine whether political pressures or political considerations influenced the removal. Commerce.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1514....4/1/53. Establish a Commission on Governmental Functions and Fiscal Resources. Government Operations.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 4405....4/1/53. Exempt publications of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, veterans' and fraternal organizations or associations from the minimum rate of postage prescribed by law for each individually addressed copy of publications entered as second-class matter. Civil Service.

HALLECK (R Ind.) HR 4406....4/1/53. Establish a Commission on Government Functions and Fiscal Resources. Government Operations.

JONAS (R N.C.) HR 4457....4/2/53. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to authorize GSA Administrator to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems, to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, and to report unauthorized use of government motor vehicles. Government Operations.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) HR 4410....4/1/53. Reduce certain rates of postage on parcels sent to or by members of armed forces of U.S. stationed outside the U.S. Civil Service.

#### INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

\*BENNETT (R Utah), Watkins (R Utah) S 1561....4/2/53. Permit prospecting for and development and utilization of mineral resources of national forest lands, or lands administered for national forest purposes or in connection with national forest programs which are not subject to operation of general mining laws or mineral leasing laws, or for the development of which no other statutory authority exists. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S J Res 65....4/2/53. Direct Secretary of the Army to restore the white crosses or other religious markers which until recently were above the graves of the honored war dead at the National Memorial Cemetery in Hawaii. Interior.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1543....4/1/53. Provide for the settlement of certain parts of Alaska by war veterans. Interior.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1577....4/7/53. Authorize the exchange of land in Eagle County, Colo. Agriculture.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1548....4/2/53. Provide for the exchange between the U.S. and Puerto Rico of certain lands and interests in lands in Puerto Rico. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1549....4/2/53. Retrocede to state of Virginia concurrent jurisdiction over certain highways within Fort Belvoir, Va. Armed Services.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) H J Res 237....4/2/53. Direct Secretary of the Army to restore the white crosses or other religious markers which until recently were above the graves of the honored war dead at National Memorial Cemetery in Hawaii. Interior.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 4455....4/2/53. Provide that members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians shall be given preference in employment in connection with administration of Red Lake Indian Forest. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4412....4/1/53. Provide for conveyance to Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado and Wyoming, respectively, of mineral interests in certain lands of such States acquired by U.S. under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, Interior.

#### INTERNAL SECURITY

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1569....4/6/53. Amend Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953, to provide for investigation by Civil Service Commission in lieu of FBI of persons receiving Atomic Energy Commission fellowships. Civil Service.

#### Taxes and Economic Policy

##### BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1562....4/2/53. Impose sliding scale stabilization duties on the importation of lead and zinc. Finance.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 1559....4/2/53. Amend section 13 b of Federal Reserve Act, changing certain conditions under which Federal Reserve Bank may lend financial support to private business enterprise. Banking and Currency.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1523....4/1/53. Create Small Business Administration, giving small business an agency to represent its interests in Washington. Banking and Currency.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 4446....4/2/53. Extend foreign-trade zone privileges to qualified public warehousemen. Ways and Means.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 4448....4/2/53. Reduce interest charges on national debt by refunding outstanding obligations through the issuance of tax-exempt bonds bearing a low rate of interest. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 4400....4/1/53. Amend Bankruptcy Act to provide that receivers and trustees in proceedings under chapter XI shall receive compensation on the same basis as those in proceedings under chapter X. Judiciary.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) H Res 197....4/2/53. Investigate certain matters re merchant marine and fisheries of the U.S. Rules.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) H Res 198....4/2/53. Provide funds for studies and investigations to be conducted pursuant to H Res 197, re merchant marine and fisheries of U.S. Administration.

WOLCOTT (R Mich.) HR 4465....4/2/53. Amend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 as amended, to provide insurance in an aggregate amount not in excess of \$100 million at any one time. Banking and Currency.

##### NATURAL RESOURCES

\*CARLSON (R Kan.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Martin (R Pa.) S 1552....4/2/53. Assure the development of petroleum resources by providing a limitation on quantity of crude petroleum and petroleum products that may be imported into the U.S. Finance.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1539....4/1/53. Stimulate exploration, production and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals and minerals, and establish within Defense Materials Procurement Agency, a Mine Incentive Payments Division. Interior.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) H Res 200....4/2/53. Direct Secretary of Interior and Bureau of Mines in Dept. of the Interior, to submit a report to House re U.S. peat resources and possibilities for utilization of such resources for industrial, power and fuel purposes. Interior.

##### PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 1522....4/1/53. Exempt from Federal Power Act certain state and municipal water project works. Commerce.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1572....4/6/53. Recognize Missouri River States Committee as an advisory group in preparing and executing a unified program for the conservation and development of soil and water resources in the Missouri River Basin. Public Works.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1557....4/2/53. Amend act of June 13, 1902, to define powers of U.S. members of International Joint Commission re disposition of electric power developed at dams and hydroelectric plants located in the U.S. Foreign Relations.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1541....4/1/53. Require deferment of action re transfer of the operating headquarters of TVA from Knoxville, Tenn. to any other place. Public Works.

\*MILLIKIN (R Colo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bennett (R Utah), Chavez (D N.M.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Johnson (D Colo.), Watkins (R Utah). S 1555....4/2/53. Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Colorado River storage project and participating projects. Interior.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 4443....4/2/53. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Colorado River storage project and participating projects. Interior.

DAWSON (R Utah) HR 4449....4/2/53. Similar to ASPINALL (D Colo.), HR 4443.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 4397....4/1/53. Provide for construction of distribution systems on Central Valley project, Calif., by irrigation districts and other public agencies. Interior.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 4404....4/1/53. Similar to ENGLE (D Calif.), HR 4397.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 4411....4/1/53. Authorize certain works of improvement on Columbia River between Chinook, Wash., and head of Sand Island. Public Works.

STRINGFELLOW (R Utah) HR 4463....4/2/53. Similar to ASPINALL (D Colo.), HR 4443.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 4419....4/1/53. Erect in Rayne, La., a post-office building. Public Works.

##### TAXES & TARIFFS

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1581....4/7/53. Exempt lacrosse equipment from the tax on sporting goods. Finance.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1566....4/2/53. Terminate the war rates of certain excise taxes and repeal certain excise taxes. Finance.

MORSE (I Ore.) S 1568....4/2/53. Increase from \$600 to \$1200 the limitation upon the amount of gross income which a dependent child of a taxpayer may receive without losing his status as a dependent for income-tax purposes. Finance.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 4444....4/2/53. Amend section 122 of Internal Revenue Code to provide, in the case of a fiscal year corporation which began business in 1949, that so much of a net operating loss as is allocable to 1950 may be carried over to the fourth and fifth succeeding taxable years. Ways and Means.

BECKER (R N.Y.) HR 4391....4/1/53. Exempt from tax, cigarettes sold to veterans' organizations for distribution as gifts, to hospitalized veterans. Ways and Means.

BEICHER (R Okla.) HR 4392....4/1/53. Provide that amounts erroneously paid to the U.S. as unemployment tax may be transferred to the state to which such amounts should have been paid. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 4393....4/1/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit school teachers and other professional people to deduct, as business expenses, certain educational expenses. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 4394....4/1/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit the taxpayer to deduct, as a business expense, the cost of providing care for children under 16 years of age, if such care enables the taxpayer to be gainfully employed. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 4395....4/1/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that individuals may deduct from gross income expenses paid or incurred for transportation to and from work. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 4396....4/1/53. Extend the excess-profits tax for one year. Ways and Means.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 4450....4/2/53. Amend section 23 (x) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide that in cases, where under existing law the taxpayer may deduct only so much of his actual expenses for medical care as exceeds 5 per cent of his adjusted gross income, he may henceforth deduct so much of such expenses as exceeds 2 per cent. Ways and Means.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 4452....4/2/53. Increase the personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer from \$600 to \$800. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 4398....4/1/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit actions for the recovery of overpayments of income taxes to be brought before the expiration of 6 months from the date of filing a claim for refund or credit. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 4399....4/1/53. Allow deduction for income-tax purposes, in case of a disabled individual, of expenses for transportation to and from work. Ways and Means.

GRANAHAH (D Pa.) HR 4403....4/1/53. Exempt admissions to moving-picture theatres from the federal tax on admissions. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 4460....4/2/53. Provide for payments in lieu of taxes to be made to local taxing authorities re federal real property. Interior.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4461....4/2/53. Extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, for a further period of three years from June 12, 1953. Ways and Means.

STRINGFELLOW (R Utah) HR 4462....4/2/53. Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended, to provide a flexible duty on the importation of lead and zinc to stabilize the domestic production of such articles. Ways and Means.

WAMPLER (R Va.) HR 4464....4/2/53. Similar to BAKER (R Tenn.), HR 4444.

## Bills Acted On

(APRIL 1-7)

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:** Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

### Sent to President

- S 1110. Authorize appointment of a Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 13. Passed Senate March 18. House Armed Services reported March 30. Passed House amended April 1. Senate concurred in House amendment April 1.
- HR 4130. Permit the continued use of appropriations for payments to ARO, Inc., for operation of the Arnold Engineering Development Center after March 31, 1953. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported March 24. Passed House March 25. Senate Armed Services reported April 1. Passed Senate April 2.

### Senate Bills and Resolutions

#### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 1419. Permit D.C. Board of Commissioners to establish daylight saving time in the District of Columbia. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 1. Passed Senate April 2.

### House Bills and Resolutions

#### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 4198. Confirm and establish title of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and to natural resources within such lands and waters and provide for use and control of such lands and resources and of resources of outer Continental Shelf. GRAHAM (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported March 27. Passed House, 285-108, April 1.
- HR 4233. Provide for naturalization of persons serving in the U.S. armed forces after June 24, 1950. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported March 30. Passed House April 1.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 1243. Eliminate the homestead designation and restrictions against alienation and taxation imposed on certain Indian allotments of the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 2.
- HR 2565. Further amend the act of 1942 re prompt payment of damage claims occasioned in foreign countries by U.S. armed forces. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported April 2.
- HR 3915. Permit the mining, development and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 2.

### DEMS OPPOSE AGRICULTURE PLAN?

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) indicated April 7 the Democrats will fight President Eisenhower's plan to reorganize the Department of Agriculture.

The plan was submitted to Congress March 25. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 403).

Johnson, Chairman of the Democratic Policy Committee, said the Democrats will ask "full hearings" on the plan. Under the plan, the Secretary of Agriculture could do "any reorganizing he wants" and the only way Congress could overrule would be by "passing a bill which would be subject to Presidential veto," Johnson said. Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee said April 8, in commenting on Johnson's statement, that the Democrats have been "injecting politics into farm problems for years."

## CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

"Well, the new queen of Great Britain will be crowned. As stated before in this column, there would be no crowning done until there was an appropriation from Congress. I had forgotten that the President has access to the stabilization fund set up to keep our currency stable ... the Administration has tentatively agreed to let Great Britain draw ... from this fund," said Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) in his April 9 newsletter.

"When emissaries from Britain show up in Washington with their little black briefcases, it's generally accepted that they're hoping to use those briefcases to carry back a U.S. loan to England," added Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R Mich.), in an April 9 report.

Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.) said in his April 6 newsletter, "The latest story in Washington is that poor Ike went to Korea early in December and, after the lapse of several months, couldn't end the Korean war. But Adlai had only been in the Far East a couple of weeks before the Chinese started making offers of a truce."

Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) turned a critical eye on Soviet peace overtures. Said Bender in an April 11 newsletter "...let's not do what Moscow expects us to do this time. Let's keep right on working ... This time we must not be caught with our plants or our planes down."

Congressional distrust of the peace moves also was reflected by Rep. Omar Burleson (D Tex.) in an April 9 release. Said Burleson "In the past, we have seen numerous other overtures of this nature which we thought were genuine, only to go as sour as a two-day bucket of milk in the sunshine. We need to keep our eyes on the music, and not begin playing the flyspecks instead. In other words, we can listen without complete skepticism, but in the meantime, keep our powder dry."

"The current situation makes it extremely difficult to ask the Senate and House to vote additional billions for security (via NATO)," commented Rep. Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) in an April 6 newsletter. "Congress would probably balk, thus ending all pretense of free world unity. Some top State Department and Pentagon officials reluctantly conclude that it is time to write NATO off as 'an experiment noble in purpose.'"

"Recently I had a letter asking for the recipe for government whitewash," wrote Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D W.Va.) in her April 2 newsletter. "I was just a bit puzzled over this one, and because of criticism of government agencies, I wondered if this was a genuine request or a play on words ... But we put the necessary machinery into operation and sure enough came up with the answer. The government does have a recipe for whitewash."

Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) commented in his April 9 newsletter, "The final vote (on the tidelands bill) occurred on April 1, and it seems to me that there is a symbolic relationship between this date and the action taken."

Praising the House vote on "tidelands," Rep. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) said in an April 9 newsletter: "If Uncle Sam, the dissolute old spendthrift, can't get by the corner saloon on Saturday night without blowing his pay check, we had better hold out as much of it as we can for his children (the states)..."





### "Project Adequate Roads"

Many hot battles may be fought over highway problems this year. The National Highway Users Conference has estimated that some 12,000 bills affecting highway users would be introduced in Congress or state legislatures.

You'll probably be hearing, with increasing frequency, the battle-cry: "Adequate roads for a better America!"

That's the slogan of a controversial new movement known as Project Adequate Roads -- PAR for short. This year PAR will coordinate a publicity drive for popular support of legislation for "sound highway development."

In addition, ads will urge you to "write your governor asking that (highway plans) be put into action" (Mack Trucks); "encourage official action on highway needs" (General Motors); or "urge lawmakers to support the better roads program" (Eaton Manufacturing Company).

Goals of PAR publicity will be classification of roads according to their traffic service, "fairer distribution" of highway costs, earmarking of highway funds for highway uses only, and "better highway administration."

PAR's backers say this would all mean better roads for everyone. Critics claim it would result primarily in improved roads for truckers while shifting the cost from a "use" basis to a more general basis.

#### HOW'S IT OPERATE ?

Although the PAR emblem (its slogan, over a map of America) is becoming increasingly familiar, many people wonder: Exactly what is PAR? How does it operate?

PAR's critics have their answer for the first question. They call it a "super-lobby" backed mainly by truckers and auto makers.

But those operating PAR insist it is a "movement" rather than a lobby.

PAR operates through the advertising, public relations and legislative departments of the corporations and associations belonging to the movement. As one official said: "PAR itself is just a ghost. It accomplishes a lot in the way of publicity and legislative action without its name being involved."

A few of these members include U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Petroleum Institute, the Automobile Manufacturers Association, the American Trucking Association, Inc., and the National Grange.

Recently, General Motors offered \$194,000 in cash awards for the best ideas of how to get highways "out of the traffic muddle." This contest has been attributed to PAR. Officers of PAR insist there is no tie-in.

PAR's enemies charge it is the "prime mover" behind the Hearst newspaper campaign to have federal automotive taxes earmarked for the interstate system of highways. PAR backers deny this.

Main target of PAR, say its founders, is to stimulate grass roots activity toward development of better roads. Its critics point out that PAR can have indirect influence on state legislatures, and that many of PAR's powerful members have legislative representatives in Washington.

PAR was born in February, 1952, when, according to a spokesman, its members "saw the need for a cooperative movement for better roads under which each member could not be accused of a selfish interest." Principal midwife was the National Highway Users Conference, which includes most of the leading auto, truck, oil and rubber groups, along with other organizations.

NHUC was founded in 1932 by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., then president and now chairman of the board of General Motors Corporation, and various highway interests. It was recognized, Arthur C. Butler, NHUC director has said, that "cooperative effort of the great organizations that use, make and sell motor vehicles is vital to continued progress in highway transportation."

#### CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES

NHUC works through state conferences to "inform" the public and help local groups in developing state legislative programs. Its targets: "regulation that is fair, taxes that are reasonable, highway policies that are sound."

PAR's activities are directed from the suite of offices maintained by NHUC in the National Press Building. PAR has no staff of its own; it is operated through the personnel and facilities of NHUC and other member groups.

PAR's temporary operating committee includes Butler, secretary; Albert Bradley, NHUC chairman and General Motors executive vice-president; Arthur M. Hill, head of National Association of Motor Bus Operators; and L. S. Wescoat, American Petroleum Institute board chairman.

This national committee stimulates PAR movements in the states. So far, PAR activity has been started in 29 states. These movements are composed of farm, business and civic groups whose duty it is to "confer with state legislators," make speeches, issue information and otherwise boost the PAR idea.

PAR's activities have aroused opposition from the railroads and from certain farm interests. Railroads opposed the movement from the start. Last June 24, Rep. Page Belcher (R Okla.) described PAR as an organization out to construct "super-duper highways" at a high cost which taxpayers would have to foot. His remarks were given wide distribution by the Western Railway Association.

#### RAILROADS IN OPPOSITION

Asked a recent Association of American Railroads ad: "Shall we try to build roads of the kind required only by the heavier trucks which number about one per cent of all motor vehicles?"



Recently, several member organizations have withdrawn from PAR. A spokesman for one of these, National Rural Letter Carriers Association, told CQ: "PAR's goal of better roads is sort of like sin; no one's 'agin it.' But we're convinced that PAR is aiming at arterial highways for truckers and auto makers."

Some key farm interests have organized the Farm Roads Foundation, which is building up state committees to push its own program of farm-road construction.

In the past, both PAR and NHUC have enjoyed friendly relations with the Bureau of Public Roads. When Commissioner Thomas H. MacDonald retired, NHUC got out a special issue of its bulletin, dedicated to MacDonald and entitled, "Thanks, Chief!". Its relations with his successor, F.V. DuPont "are not yet established."

### Pressure Points

#### LOBBY REPORTS PUBLISHED

Financial statements of organizations registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, which were filed during the fourth quarter of 1952, were printed in the Congressional Record April 7 (pp. 2881-2909).

An analysis of these reports showing, among other things, which groups were the top spenders during this period, will appear soon in CQ Weekly Report.

#### AFL-CIO MERGER

The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations named a six-man group April 7 to negotiate a no-raid agreement as an initial step toward merging the two organizations.

A joint statement issued after a meeting of AFL and CIO leaders said "raiding"—a practice whereby one union seeks to displace another as worker bargaining representative—was the major hurdle standing in the way of merger.

The CIO Auto Workers Union, headed by CIO President Walter Reuther, has a "no-raid" pact with AFL's machinist union. It permits the two unions all-out competition for bargaining rights at unorganized plants but pledges neither will seek to displace the other at a plant already organized.

#### CED ON BUDGET

Government spending can be brought into balance with income in the coming fiscal year without giving up scheduled tax reductions.

That's the belief of the Committee for Economic Development, which said April 7 that this would mean trimming a little over \$6½ billion from spending for the 12 months starting July 1 as projected by former President Truman. The CED said taxes should not be cut until economies to balance the budget have been devised.

#### BENSON AND 'AGRICRATS'

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson is replacing farmers with "agricrats" in top Department posts, according to the National Farmers Union.

A spokesman for NFU charged April 3 that Benson "has launched a twin-pronged drive to (1) weaken the

authority and influence of farmer-elected committees and (2) purge the 'dirt farmers' who rose through these committees to high positions in the Department."

This runs counter to President Eisenhower's campaign pledge that "agricultural autocrats" ("agricrats") would be removed, and their policies replaced by "farm-run farm programs," said the NFU representative.

### PRESS UNFAIR TO McCARTHY?

A group of 28 writers, actors, newspapermen and others charged April 5 that segments of the press, radio and television have failed to give Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) a "fair break."

They charged that "hardly any" critics reviewed the Senator's book, "McCarthyism, the Fight for America." They called the alleged inaction a "blight" on the profession.

The signers of the letter, sent to some 700 newspapers, were: Ward Bond, actor; William F. Buckley, author; Oliver Carlson, biographer; John Chamberlain, author; John B. Chapple, editor, Ashland (Wis.) Press; Frank Chodorov, author;

Charles Coburn and Adolph Menjou, actors; Kenneth Colegrove, professor, Northwestern University; Frank Coniff, columnist; George Creel, authority on the Far East; Ralph De Toledano and John T. Flynn, authors; Devin Garrity, publisher; Frank Hanighen, editor, Human Events; Karl Hess, press editor, Newsweek; Rupert Hughes, author;

Robert Hurleigh, commentator; Suzanne La Follette, journalist; Victor Lasky, author; Fulton Lewis, Jr. commentator; William Loeb, publisher, Manchester (N.H.) Union-Leader; Eugene Lyons, author; Max J. Merritt, rabbi; Felix Morley, author; J.C. Phillips, editor, Borger (Tex.) News Herald; Henry Regnery, publisher and Morrie Ryskind, playwright.

### BIDDLE ASKS McCARTHY INVESTIGATION

Former Attorney General Francis Biddle April 6 asked for a Justice Department probe into the personal affairs of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

Biddle, in his capacity as national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, asked the present Attorney General, Herbert Brownell, Jr., to look into the questions on McCarthy's finances raised in a report issued by the Senate Privileges and Elections Subcommittee.

The report, issued Jan. 2, 1953, was the result of 18 months of inquiry into charges raised by former Sen. William Benton (D Conn.). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 46). A Justice Department spokesman said April 6 the Subcommittee report is still under "active consideration." McCarthy commented that Biddle was "thoroughly discredited" and denounced his action as "criminal libel."

### WAGER TAX RULING

The Supreme Court April 6 refused to reconsider its decision upholding a provision of the Revenue Act of 1951 requiring gamblers to register and purchase a \$50 tax stamp. The Court upheld the provision March 9 by a 6-3 vote. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 340). The Court the same day agreed to rule on the legal right of D.C. restaurants to refuse service to Negroes.

# HALL NAMED GOP CHAIRMAN

Former Rep. Leonard W. Hall (R N.Y.), 52-year-old Oyster Bay attorney and judge, April 10 was elected to succeed C. Wesley Roberts of Kansas as Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Roberts resigned March 27 after an investigating committee of the Kansas legislature unanimously reported that Roberts had "deliberately and intentionally" violated "the spirit" of the Kansas lobbying law. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 425).

Hall had the support of top party leaders for the post. His name was suggested first by Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) on March 28, a day after Roberts resigned. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R N.Y.) announced his endorsement of Hall on April 3. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said April 7 that Hall would be "entirely acceptable to me." A special subcommittee indicated April 9 that President Eisenhower had joined in endorsing Hall.

Hall is the fourth Chairman to head the Committee within the past year. He will be in charge of directing and financing the 1954 Congressional campaign in which 435 House and 33 Senate seats will be at stake. The Republicans control Congress by slim margins. There are 48 Republicans, 47 Democrats and one independent in the Senate; 221 Republicans, 210 Democrats, one Independent and three vacancies (in normally Democratic seats) in the House. A net loss by the GOP of two seats in the Senate and four in the House could give the Democrats control of Congress in January, 1955. The party in power has lost seats in every midterm election since 1938.

Hall will be in charge of Republican patronage, which has been a major problem to the new Republican Administration.

## IN POLITICS SINCE 1927

Hall has been in politics since 1927, when he was elected to the New York legislature. He served two terms in the legislature and one as Nassau county sheriff before his election to Congress in 1938. He served in Congress for 14 years as Representative from the Second New York district. (Nassau county, Long Island). In 1952 Hall was elected surrogate judge of Nassau county.

While in Congress he served on the House Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Small Business. As a Member of Congress he made three trips to Europe. He made a study of British socialized medicine and warned medical and Republican groups in this country to beware of socialized medicine as "an entering wedge" for a socialized government. Heavy federal taxation might also lead to a socialized economy, he said.

Hall served as director of the speaker's bureau of the Republican National Committee in 1944. From 1947 through 1952 he was Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, charged with directing and financing GOP campaigns for the House. In 1952 he managed the Eisenhower campaign train during the Presidential race.

Hall campaigned for Dewey as the GOP Presidential nominee in 1944 and 1948 but he has not been considered a "Dewey man" primarily, because he reportedly disagreed with Dewey's campaign strategy in 1948. As a

## DEMOCRATS ON "CONFLICTS"

The Democratic National Committee April 9 issued a "fact sheet" in which it listed "head-on-conflicts" between 20 "Eisenhower pledges" and one or more votes by Hall.

member of the New York delegation, Hall voted for Eisenhower's nomination at the 1952 Nominating Convention in Chicago.

## HALL'S VOTING RECORD

A survey of voting records indicated that Hall generally voted with the GOP majority in the House on domestic issues but sometimes differed with his party on foreign issues. From 1945 to 1952 he stood with his party majority on 63 "key" votes, against it on 14.

He differed most often with the Republican majority on foreign policy and universal military training. He voted for most foreign policy measures and favored UMT.

He voted for the 1952 foreign aid measure, Korean aid in 1950, the British loan in 1946 and the 1945 extension of reciprocal trade agreements. The GOP majority opposed all of these measures. But Hall joined his Republican colleagues in opposing the Point Four program, and in voting for amendments to trim foreign aid and for the "peril point" amendment designed to protect domestic industry in the reciprocal trade program.

During the Republican-controlled 80th Congress, Hall did not differ with the Republican majority on a single "key" vote. Hall, like most Republicans, favored the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Act, extension of the draft, income tax reductions, federal registration of Communist groups, status quo on social security coverage, exempting independent gas producers from federal control, and suspending anti-trust laws on railroad rate-fixing agreements. Hall and the GOP majority also favored the Marshall plan and Greek-Turkish aid.

## FOR MILITARY FUNDS CEILING

In 1952 Hall voted for a \$46 billion ceiling on military expenditures, for the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and to request the President to invoke Taft-Hartley to enjoin steelworkers from striking. Over the years, he voted to limit public housing, for state control of the "tidelands," for 90 per cent parity on basic farm crops, to outlaw the poll tax, for cuts in appropriations.

Hall's 1945-52 "Party Unity" ranged from 82 per cent in the 82nd Congress to 96 per cent in the GOP 80th.

Party Unity is the percentage of the time a Member stood with his party majority when it opposed a majority of the opposing party.

Hall's "Bipartisan-Support" percentage ranged from 91 to 98 per cent. Bipartisan Support, as figured by CQ, is the percentage of roll calls on which a Congressman stood with the majority of both parties when they were in agreement.

His "On-The-Record" percentage -- for making his stands known -- ranged from 77 to 92 per cent.



(APRIL 3-9)

## political notes

### City, State Elections

Both Republicans and Democrats scored victories in city and state elections held April 6-7.

**MICHIGAN:** Republicans swept all state offices in contest on April 6. Former Gov. Harry F. Kelly won a nonpartisan contest for a seat on the State Supreme Court. In a governors' contest in 1950 Kelly lost by a 1,154 vote margin to Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D Mich.).

**ST. LOUIS:** Raymond R. Tucker, Democratic nominee for mayor of St. Louis, swamped Carl G. Stifel, GOP nominee, in an April 7 contest. Tucker won by an unprecedented vote plurality of 61,433, which topped the previous plurality record of 54,000 set by the Republican nominee in the 1945 race.

**LOS ANGELES:** Rep. Norris Poulson (R Calif.) and Mayor Fletcher Bowron will be contestants in a May 26 runoff election for mayor of Los Angeles, having been the top vote-getters in a five-man contest April 7. Poulson led in the April 7 race by nearly 34,000 votes, but failed to win a majority over Bowron, who has been mayor of Los Angeles for 15 years. Both Poulson and Bowron are Republicans, but the Los Angeles mayor is elected on a non-partisan basis. Candidates eliminated in the April 7 contest were Lloyd Aldrich, city engineer; Paul Burke, president of the Board of Education, and Mrs. Myra Tanner Weiss, Socialist Workers Party candidate.

### Democrats' Midterm Convention

The Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee April 1 decided unanimously to "explore fully" a proposal for holding a national convention in August or September, 1954.

The plan was proposed by Paul M. Butler of South Bend, Ind., National Committeeman from Indiana and a member of the Executive committee. Butler said his proposal would focus attention on the Democratic party, give the party a "single clear voice" in a Congressional election year, and would promote party harmony. He said the idea previously had been advanced by former President Truman and by the American Political Science Association.

Democratic Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell said he was "very sympathetic" to the plan but that it was subject to approval by Democratic Senators, Representatives, and the full National Committee.

Democrats "on the Hill" were in disagreement on the proposal. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) hailed it as a means of lining up and publicizing the issues in the midterm Congressional races in 1954. Some Southern Democrats were dubious, however, because writing a new platform might underscore differences between the northern and southern factions of the party, the convention would be costly to finance, and they thought the Democratic record would be written in Congress, not by a platform.

Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), Chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, told the

### Ike Will Run In '56--Taft

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) predicted April 8 that President Eisenhower will run for re-election in 1956 and win. "It will be inevitable," Taft said, "that pressure will build up on him from within the party...When the time comes, the President will be told that only by running again can he prevent a split in the party and make sure of its success at the polls."

Now Senate Republican leader, Taft lost the GOP Presidential nomination to Eisenhower in 1952. The President said at a news conference Feb. 25 that he has not decided what he would do about seeking re-election, although he had facetiously talked about the subject. There have been reports that he wants to serve only one term.

Executive Committee April 1 that 21 Democratic Senators would be up for re-election in 1954, and special efforts should be made to re-elect those from Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. All of these states were carried by President Eisenhower in 1952.

Rep. Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio), Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, said April 1 that some Eisenhower voters are already "a bit disillusioned" and predicted the Democrats would win back control of the House next year.

National Chairman Mitchell told the press April 1 that Wright Morrow of Houston, Tex., and Richard D. Barker of Jacksonville, Fla., are no longer recognized as National Committeemen of Texas and Florida, respectively, because, he said, they bolted the Democratic ticket to support President Eisenhower in 1953. Both men claim that they are still members of the National Committee.

### Taft Advocates Probe

Senate Republican Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), in a copyrighted article in Look Magazine April 7, called for a "thorough investigation of the Truman Administration." He proposed that Senate committees should be given the job of "publicizing constantly the contrasts between the present Administration and the Truman Administration." Such probes would produce new facts relating to corruption, failures in the conduct of the Korean war and in the dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur by former President Truman, according to Taft.

Amplifying his statements to reporters April 6, Taft said that the Senate Government Operations Committee headed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) would have the major burden for conducting such a probe, but other committees such as Agriculture and Finance also might conduct inquiry into past actions of Democratic administrations.

Taft also said that the publicity department of the Republican National Committee should be revamped with a view to assembling information disclosed by such probes and laying it before the public.

In the Look article, Taft observed that most Washington news writers and columnists "tend to be anti-Republican." He said most of them "supported the New Deal" for 20 years, tend to view "the Eisenhower Administration with a critical eye," and to "exaggerate possible differences within the Republican party." Taft later explained that he referred primarily to columnists and commentators who deal in opinions rather than reporters writing news accounts.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) took exception to Taft's comment about the "anti-Republican" press. "My impression has been that the Eisenhower Administration has an unusually favorable press," he said April 7. "I know the Truman Administration had no such support from the press as the Republicans are enjoying."

Humphrey also said that the 1954 campaign will be waged over the Republican record in the 83rd Congress, not on the failures of the Truman Administration. "It's about time the Republicans came to the realization that they are in the majority and it is their record in Congress which is going to count in 1954," he stated.

### POSTMASTERSHIPS

The Civil Service Commission announced April 7 that 1,700 postmaster jobs are open. The Republican Administration opened up 1,400 of these jobs by discarding eligibility lists of the Truman Administration and requiring new examinations to be taken for these posts. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 401). The other 300 postmaster-ships are vacancies for which no tests had been held.

### RESOURCES A POLITICAL ISSUE

Michael W. Straus, former Commissioner of Reclamation, said April 6 that a big political issue is developing over attempts in the Republican-controlled Congress to "give away" the nation's natural resources. He told a meeting of the Women's National Democratic Club that passage of the submerged lands legislation establishing the states' title to these lands is "just the start of the announced give away program." Republicans also have their eye on public lands, inland mineral resources, federal power dam sites and national forests, he said. "Natural resources are the great honey pot of national wealth on which the basis of our national wealth depends," Straus said. "The flies have been buzzing around that honey pot for a long time."

### CALIFORNIA PATRONAGE

A reported back-stage patronage struggle between the two GOP California Senators, William F. Knowland and Thomas H. Kuchel, and Vice President Richard M. Nixon ended April 4 when they announced that they had agreed on Carl F. White, managing editor of the Santa Monica Outlook, to be collector of customs for Los Angeles and Frank A. Thornston to be collector at San Diego.

### STASSEN-McCARTHY

Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen said April 3 that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) had not "undermined" U.S. foreign policy by making an agreement with New York Greek ship owners to curb trade between the free world and Communist nations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 434).

Stassen said he thoroughly agreed with President Eisenhower who said April 2 that Stassen should have used the word "infringed" instead of "undermined." The President emphasized that the right to negotiate agreements about foreign trade rests with the Executive. Stassen added he was "happy" over the outcome.

Francis D. Flanagan, counsel of McCarthy's Permanent Investigating Committee, said April 3 the agreement to break off the Red trade was suggested by the ship owners themselves.

## EXECUTIVE REPORTS, ACTION

### PRESIDENT ASKS TRADE EXTENSION

President Eisenhower April 7 asked Congress for a one-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934. In his message, he said extension of the reciprocal trade program legislation in its present form would allow a "thorough and comprehensive re-examination" of American economic foreign policy. The Act is due to expire on June 12. Congress last extended the 19-year-old Act in 1951. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, page 214 ff.).

### PRESIDENT HAILS NATO

President Eisenhower April 4 marked the fourth anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with a statement that "peace cannot be defended by the weak." He called NATO "an instrument of peace" and added, the defense of peace requires strength of "armies, economies, and above all, spirit."

### RESOURCES UNIT ABOLISHED

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson April 6 abolished the Land and Water Resources Agency by transferring the functions of the agency to the Soil Conservation Service. The agency, which had a staff of nine persons, was set up in the Agriculture Department in 1937 by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, brother of the President.

### KENNAN TO RETIRE

Former Ambassador to Russia George Kennan will retire from the diplomatic service "in the near future," according to a State Department announcement April 8. Assistant Secretary of State Carl McCordle said Kennan will return to the "academic field" and may also serve as government consultant.

### PUBLIC BARRED AT WEAPONS TESTS

The Department of Defense April 6 cancelled all public demonstrations of major new weapons in the interests of "economy and security."

The order followed an April 1 Defense announcement tightening control on information released for publication. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 443).

### ANTI-TRUST SUIT

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. announced April 9 the Department of Justice will proceed against an alleged international oil cartel with a civil anti-trust suit in the U.S. District Court for Washington. The Department implied that a criminal proceeding, now pending before a federal grand jury, will be dropped. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 353).



## TIDELANDS DEBATE

Senate debate continued on legislation (S J Res 13) to give the coastal states title to submerged lands within their historic boundaries and to settle the controversial "tidelands" question. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 426-27).

As the upper chamber April 7 began daily sessions for the first time this year -- it has been meeting about three times a week -- Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) who introduced S J Res 13, urged establishment of state rights in the "5,000-mile shoestring of coastal waters which throttles the shores of our coastal states."

He said the states had important rights in the coastal strip aside from potential oil revenues. "These rights", he said, "and the immense values already developed and to be developed in the coastal belt ... involve problems which are so clearly local in nature that we shall continue to fight to prevent their transfer to a federal government which is already too big, too wasteful, and too far from the people."

Holland cited Geological Survey estimates that the legislation before the Senate would give the states 17 per cent of the off-shore oil deposits, while 83 per cent would be under federal control.

## 15 BILLION BARRELS?

In answer to a question from John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Holland contended that 15 billion barrels is the most optimistic competent estimate of oil deposits on the continental shelf, rather than 40 billion barrels that Holland said "propagandists" have mentioned.

Of this 15 billion, the Florida Senator added, two billion is within states' historic boundaries and the balance would be under federal control.

Another proponent of the states' title to "tidelands", Price Daniel (D Tex.), took the floor April 8 and told Members that all 48 states possessed their submerged lands, both inland and seaward, "under the same rule of law, recognized for over 100 years by the Supreme Court." Daniel is a co-sponsor of S J Res 13.

He devoted much of his speech to the "special claim" of Texas to submerged lands within three leagues (about 10½ miles) from shore.

Daniel told Senators from Great Lakes states that in opposing the bill, they might bring a suit by the government challenging the Lakes states' claim to ownership of their submerged lands.

In a running debate with Daniels, both Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) argued against this contention.

Daniel charged that former President Truman's demand for federal control of the submerged lands was akin to "inherent powers" he claimed in the steel seizure in 1952.

Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) told the Senate April 8 President Eisenhower was a "victim of his

## Adjournment Target Dates

The Senate Republican Policy Committee April 8 announced it was still aiming for a July 4 adjournment but indicated adjournment would more than likely come about Aug. 1. The Committee did not rule out the possibility of recessing for the summer and reconvening in the fall.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), chairman, said economic controls and Hawaiian statehood bills will follow action on the submerged lands measure. The Senate Appropriations Committee reported some of the major money bills should be ready by May 15. Also scheduled for action this session are extension of the reciprocal trade and foreign aid programs and revision of the Taft-Hartley law.

political friends" when he promised to back state ownership of off-shore lands. He urged Members to release the President from the promise by refusing to pass the pending bill.

Murray said it was "highly doubtful" that the Supreme Court would uphold state ownership of the "tidelands". If it did, he added, "it would set off a chain reaction of other give-aways of public domain." He said the legislation would "weaken national security and encourage the extravagant boundary claims of Russia and other nations."

Douglas April 9 declared it would take at least 50 stacks of \$1,000 bills, each higher than the Washington Monument (555 feet) to equal the value of off-shore mineral resources of the continental shelf.

## OR 100 BILLION BARRELS?

The Illinois Senator mentioned estimates of resources ranging from 15 billion barrels by the U.S. Geological Survey to 100 billion barrels by Dr. W.E. Pratt, former Standard Oil vice president. Douglas said if gas and sulphur were added, resources of the continental shelf would be worth \$50 to \$300 billion.

The Supreme Court in a "long and unbroken series" of decisions has confirmed state titles to lands under inland waters, Douglas continued. He said the federal government has never questioned these decisions. State ownership supporters have argued that title to inland waters was also in question.

He said if Congress passes the pending bill, the mountain states will demand mineral rights on government land within their boundaries and other federal holdings would be challenged.

## GOP PRESSES FOR VOTE

The Senate Republican Policy Committee decided April 8 to hold extended Senate sessions if necessary to finish debate and force a vote on the "tidelands" measure.

Chairman William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said the group decided the bill would not be displaced for any other measure.



## HITS KOREA DIVISION REPORT

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) April 9 called on the Eisenhower Administration to close a State Department "loop-hole" he said was responsible for reports the U.S. would agree to a permanent division of Korea.

Knowland, Chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, told the Senate it seemed "unbelievable" that any such decision would be reached. He said Secretary of State John Foster Dulles assured him no such statement came from him. White House press secretary James Hagerty said a New York Times story reporting the decision "had no basis in fact."

Knowland added it was important to plug the "loop-hole" because the nation cannot have "two Secretaries of State."

Also on April 9 a resolution (S Res 99) was introduced by Sen. Theodore F. Green (D R.I.) to instruct the American United Nations delegation to make it clear that Russia is merely following up peace proposals made originally by the free nations.

Green said the U.S. will be exposed to a "new and dangerous situation" if we allow the leaders of the Communist bloc to "usurp the role of peacemakers."

## CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed:

Arthur S. Flemming, April 9, as Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

George M. Moore, April 9, as a member of the Civil Service Commission.

## COMMITTEE APPROVALS

Senate Committees approved the following nominations:

Joseph E. Talbot, April 9, to be a member of the Tariff Commission. (Finance Committee).

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, April 9, to be Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. (Finance Committee).

Ancher Nelsen, April 9, to be Administrator of Rural Electrification Administration. (Agriculture Committee).

## NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower made these other nominations:

John Slezak, April 6, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army in charge of materiel.

James P. Mitchell, April 6, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army, in charge of manpower and personnel.

Felix Edgar Wormser, April 7, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Guy O. Hollyday, April 7, to be Federal Housing Commissioner.

## TALBOT APPROVED

The Senate Finance Committee April 9 unanimously approved the nomination of former Rep. Joseph E. Talbot (R Conn.) to be a member of the Tariff Commission.

Talbot said that as a Representative he had voted for continuing the reciprocal trade program (he did so in 1943 but voted for recommitment and against final passage in 1945.) Congress should retain control over import duties, he said. Had he been on the Commission, he would have favored a higher tariff protection in a recent watch company case, he said.

## EX-CONGRESSMEN ON CAB

Former Sen. Chan Gurney (R S.D.) and former Rep. Harmar D. Denny, Jr. (R Pa.) were sworn in April 7 as members of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Oswald Ryan, CAB member who administered the oaths, said that now, for the first time, a majority of the Board were former Members of Congress. Joshua Bryan Lee, another CAB member, is a former Democratic U.S. Senator from Oklahoma.

## CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

### ADENAUER VISITS CONGRESS

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, in the course of his current State visit to the United States, met April 9 with Republican Senate leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Taft said, after the meeting, that the two agreed the current Soviet peace offers must be viewed with the "greatest suspicion."

Later, Adenauer met in executive session with the Committee. The German-speaking Chairman, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) later issued a statement saying the Chancellor had helped to "rub out the misunderstanding" between "your people and our people."

### CHILDREN'S FUND

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) urged Congress to provide \$9,814,333 in stop-gap appropriations for continued U.S. participation in the International Children's Emergency Fund. Wiley said the work of the United Nations agency should not "be hamstrung" while the "question of our future U.S. policy on this work" is being decided. He said it was unfortunate that the recent supplemental appropriations bill (CQ Weekly Report, p. 404) did not include a provision for the agency, which he says has only \$2,600 left for allocations.

### VETERANS HOSPITALS ABUSED?

Reporting on the findings of his House Appropriations Subcommittee, Rep. John Phillips (R Calif.) told the House April 2 that a spot check of 500 applications showed 336 veterans with incomes of from \$4,000 to \$50,000 a year were admitted to VA hospitals after signing affidavits that they could not afford private care. He said 25 owned property valued at from \$20,000 to \$500,000. Phillips said the Subcommittee also found one case where a veteran was drawing \$195 a month for disability and was earning "more than \$10,000 a year."

### "ROBES" NO PROBES BAR?

Rep. Harold H. Velde (R Ill.), Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, said in Cleveland April 4 that his group has the "duty" to investigate any "subversive" regardless of the "robes he may wear."



(APRIL 3-9)

## weekly committee roundup

FOR ACTION ON NOMINATIONS -- See page 465.

### Action

**CONTROLS** -- The Senate Banking Committee completed action on a bill (S 1081) to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide standby and emergency controls. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 437-438).

#### APRIL 7 --

The Committee voted to extend to June 30, 1955, governmental authority to:

Ration scarce metals and other materials so the military could get all it needs

Continue the Small Defense Plants Administration

Continue the V-Loan program by which the government guarantees private financing of defense contracts.

The Committee also approved standby authority for the Federal Reserve Board to curb consumer credit and for the President to control real estate credit on new construction. These powers would expire June 30, 1955. It voted not to extend Section 104 of the Defense Production Act which requires import curbs on dairy products.

#### APRIL 8 --

The Committee voted 12 to 3 to give the President power to freeze prices, wages and rents for 90 days in the event of a crisis and voted 10 to 5 to extend all federal rent controls now in effect through Sept. 30. A bill (S 753) providing for emergency controls was incorporated in S 1081.

Four Republican Senators and one Democrat opposed the five-month rent control extension requested by the Administration. They were John W. Bricker (R Ohio), Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) and A. Willis Robertson (D Va.).

Bricker, Bennett and Goldwater also voted against the 90-day freeze authority for the President.

#### APRIL 9 --

The Committee formally approved the measure by a 12 to 3 vote. Sens. Bricker, Bennett and Goldwater voted against approval.

**JUNKET ABANDONED** -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee announced April 7 it had abandoned plans for a trip to Hawaii to look into the statehood question. Present plans call for early further consideration of the Hawaiian statehood bill in closed sessions. The Committee announced April 3 it plans to hold Alaskan statehood hearings in major Alaskan cities in August.

**ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY** -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said April 4 that Chairman Edward Martin (R Pa.) of the Senate Public Works Committee had told him the Committee approved Humphrey's request for a study by the Army Engineers of the cost of deepening the channels connecting the Great Lakes. This provision of past St. Lawrence Seaway bills has been left out of the measure (S 589) sponsored by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) on which hearings are scheduled to start April 14.

**GUAM MORTGAGES** -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee April 9 approved a resolution (S J Res 26) permitting the Federal National Mortgage Association to buy Federal Housing Administration mortgages exceeding \$10,000 for housing in Guam, but deleted a provision to extend the same FNMA authority to buy such mortgages in Hawaii. The measure also allows private lending firms in Alaska to make certain FHA-insured loans on the same terms as does the Alaska Housing Authority.

### New Hearings

**NATO PACTS** -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard government officials, April 7-8, urge approval of three treaties dealing with North Atlantic Treaty Organization details. Two of the protocols -- dealing with the legal status of Allied forces and the rights and responsibilities of the NATO staff -- were signed in 1951 and referred to the Senate in 1952. The third, covering the status of the International Military Headquarters, was signed in 1952 and sent to Congress, Feb. 27, by President Eisenhower. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 306).

April 7, Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and Gen. Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, asked for quick ratification of the agreements. But Republican Sens. William F. Knowland (Calif.), Homer Ferguson (Mich.) and William Langer (N.D.) expressed doubts about the protocols, particularly questioning the rights U.S. troops would have under foreign laws.

Smith and State Department legal adviser, Herman Phleger, said April 8 that the protocols would cut down, rather than increase, the right of foreign courts to try American servicemen.

**RECLAMATION** -- La Salle Coles, member of the National Reclamation Association Board of Directors, told the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee April 7 the Budget Bureau was acting as a "veto group" over Western reclamation projects because its standards for determining feasibility of projects will stop construction of any new projects.

Coles declared that 17 proposed projects have been "pigeonholed" by the Reclamation Bureau because it would be impossible to start them under the regulations set up last December. One of the new restrictions is that project costs should be repaid within 50 years.

### Continued Hearings

**TREATIES** -- The Administration's "big guns" fired at two resolutions proposing Constitutional amendments to curb the President's treaty-making powers (CQ Weekly Report, p. 380). A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee has been holding hearings on the resolutions -- S J Res 1, sponsored by John W. Bricker (R Ohio) and 63 other Senators (CQ Weekly Report, p. 254) and S J Res 43, introduced by Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) on request of the American Bar Association.

On April 6, after Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' testimony, Bricker and Sen. Pat McCarran (D

Nev.) said Administration arguments had made them even "more determined" to press for Senate approval of S J Res 1. But Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), a co-sponsor of the measure, said April 8 he had told Bricker "there will have to be changes" in the language of the resolution.

#### APRIL 6 --

Secretary Dulles said the resolutions "could be dangerous to our peace and security," by impairing the President's powers to act in international crises. He assured the Senators that the Administration had reversed the recent "trend toward trying to use the treaty-making power to effect internal social changes." As illustration, he said the Administration did not intend to sign the proposed UN covenants on human rights and political rights for women.

He said President Eisenhower had authorized him to promise that the Senate's "advice" on proposed treaties would be sought before they are negotiated. The President also will consult Congressional committees on "the most suitable way of handling international agreements as they arise," Dulles said.

Earlier, Clarence Manion, former Notre Dame law dean, quoted from a speech Dulles made April 12, 1952, in which he said "the treaty-making power is ... liable to abuse." Manion urged approval of the Bricker resolution.

#### APRIL 7 --

Calling the proposed amendments "both unnecessary and damaging," Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. said they would "jeopardize the government's proper treaty-making powers." He said the amendments might invalidate "a host of agreements" negotiated with other countries. As had Dulles, Brownell praised Bricker's motives in urging his amendment.

Ex-Rep. Melvin J. Maas (R Minn.) and Thomas King spoke for the Military Order of the World Wars in support of the resolutions.

#### APRIL 8 --

Assistant Secretary of Defense Frank C. Nash said the amendments would "seriously interfere with essential military operations in peace and war" by restricting the President's power to make joint commitments with other countries in an emergency.

Tenth Circuit Court Judge Orie L. Phillips and Carl Rix of the American Bar Association testified for S J Res 43, drafted by an ABA committee. Elbert P. Tuttle, general counsel of the Treasury, said the amendments might nullify U.S. participation in the World Bank and Monetary Fund and agreements on control of narcotics.

#### APRIL 9 --

The Commerce Department's general counsel, Stephen F. Dunn, urged appointment of a committee, with some members appointed by the President and others by Congress, to make "an authoritative study" of the question.

Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen said many "day-to-day military understandings" during the world wars might have been "rendered impossible" under the proposed Constitutional amendments.

Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) said the Subcommittee would start writing its report April 13. "We are going to have a showdown" on this issue, he said.

**AMMUNITION SHORTAGE** -- The Senate Armed Services Subcommittee hearings on alleged shortages of ammunition in Korea continued. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 437).

#### APRIL 8 --

Former Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett blamed the Army for the reported shortage. He said it resulted from "inadequate planning" as a result of a "lack of reliable information." The military, the public and the government were "deluded" into thinking Korea would not be a prolonged conflict, he added.

Lovett disputed a statement by Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, that there were "restrictions" on the Army, and that since their removal, ammunition has been rolling off the production lines.

Lovett testified he took the control of ammunition production out of the Army's hands in November, 1952. He added his patience was "completely exhausted."

Chairman Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) asked Lovett if he agreed with Far Eastern Commander Gen. Mark Clark that a lack of Congressional appropriations delayed ammunition production. "That statement is entirely and completely wrong," he answered.

Lovett told the Committee there was "two or three times more" ammunition in the Far East in December, 1952, than there was in Normandy during the opening phase of the European invasion in June, 1944.

In an apparent reference to renewed truce talks in Korea, he said there was nothing "in the world situation today" to justify "reducing our fighting forces" or their "state of readiness."

Mrs. Smith asked if the "policy-making mechanism" for Army ammunition was obsolete. "In my opinion it is," Lovett replied. He said Congress probably should change the Armed Forces Procurement Act, and that the Army, Navy and Air Force are "very jealous" about the procurement function.

Also testifying was W. J. McNeil, Assistant Secretary of Defense in both the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations. He said Army ammunition production schedules set up in the summer of 1951 would have produced enough ammunition for Far Eastern operations--if the schedule had been met.

McNeil agreed with Lovett that the problem was one of a production breakdown and not a lack of money.

Questioning by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) brought out that an ammunition order takes nine months to become a contract and goes through 42 agencies and is cleared by more than 200 people. Following the hearing, in executive session, the Subcommittee adopted a resolution offered by Byrd to have the Secretary of Defense furnish the names and positions of all persons involved in clearing contracts.

#### APRIL 9 --

Testifying were former Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, Jr., and former Under-secretary Archibald

S. Alexander. Pace said he never received reports of a shortage from Van Fleet. He said the reports, which Van Fleet said were made almost daily, were never called to his attention. Pace also denied a statement by Lovett that ammunition production was taken out of the Army's hands last November. The Secretary, he said, did not do this "at any time."

Pace testified he was in Korea and Japan in March, 1951, and that neither Gen. Douglas MacArthur, then Far Eastern Commander, nor Gen. Matthew Ridgway, then Eighth Army Commander, had listed ammunition as a priority problem.

The former Secretary testified that at all times there was an "ample" supply of ammunition to meet an "all-out Communist attack." Pace also said he was sure the normal ammunition contract requires only 120 days.

Alexander said one of the causes of the shortage was that the Army was not permitted to "budget" for the war. He stated the defense agencies could ask Congress for replacement funds as ammunition and other supplies were actually used in Korea.

He testified that in the spring of 1951 he asked for larger ammunition funds than were requested from, or voted by, Congress, and he criticized the planning system that assumed the Korean war would end each fiscal year -- an assumption, he said, that is still wrong.

Alexander, who served as both Assistant and Undersecretary in charge of Procurement, called for abolition of the Munitions Board. He said the Board's duties should be given to an Assistant Secretary of Defense who would be responsible for procurement.

**TAFT-HARTLEY** -- Witnesses continued to offer proposals for amending the Taft-Hartley labor law at Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee hearings. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 437-8).

#### APRIL 7 --

Alexander M. Green, Jr., spokesman for the American Bakers Association, urged that the law be changed to give employers the right to use the lock-out in labor dispute dealings with unions. He said his proposal would continue the ban on use of the lock-out as a means of discriminating against workers or to avoid collective bargaining.

#### APRIL 8 --

John A. Stephens, industrial relations vice president of the U.S. Steel Corporation, asked Congress to curb the "monopoly power" of labor unions by making them liable to prosecution under the anti-trust laws. He also urged broadening the no-strike injunction provision to cover all national emergency disputes.

Joseph A. Moody, president of the Southern Coal Producers Association, called on Congress to consider the issue of the mine workers retirement and welfare fund, which he said should be "established on a long-time basis." Four state labor officials attacked the law as nullifying some state laws designed to deal with strikes and picketing.

#### APRIL 9 --

Warren Olney 3rd, Assistant Attorney General of the Justice Department's criminal division, said the non-

Communist oath requirement "has not proved effective in eliminating Communists from positions of control and domination in labor unions." Olney said the Department of Justice recently set up a special unit to study non-Communist affidavits and to start "criminal prosecution...where the evidence is sufficient." He added that since 1947, only five indictments and one prosecution have been made.

Two officials of General Electric, W. J. Barron and Lemuel R. Boulware, submitted a statement saying "the problem of Communist domination of labor unions is a genuinely serious one," and can be solved only by setting up "an unbiased, impartial and semi-judicial Government agency" to handle it. C. Hawker, vice president of Armstrong Cork, said the law "has encouraged the spread of compulsory unionism by making it difficult for employers to oppose the union shop."

**INTERNAL SECURITY** -- The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee received testimony April 7 that a deeply underground Communist "cell" in Boston included seven or eight ministers and about 55 others from the business and professional worlds. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 438-439).

Herbert A. Philbrick, a former FBI counterspy, told the Subcommittee the other members of the professional "cell" included five to six doctors, six to eight lawyers, about six public school teachers, 20 to 30 college and university professors, 12 to 15 businessmen and about four from the newspaper and publishing field.

Philbrick, who had been requested not to name publicly members of the professional group who had not been questioned by the Subcommittee, identified as fellow "cell" members several witnesses who appeared before the Subcommittee in Boston last week and refused to testify whether they were Communists.

#### APRIL 8 --

Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) announced the Subcommittee had made no decision on whether its probe for Communist influences in education would branch out to encompass the clergy.

Howard Selsam, alleged director of the Jefferson School for Social Science, was ordered by the Subcommittee to produce a list of faculty members of the school. Selsam refused to tell the group whether he is a Communist, whether he is director of the school or whether the school is controlled or directed by the Communist Party.

Nursery school teacher Mrs. Alice Jerome, wife of convicted Communist leader V. J. Jerome, also refused to say whether she was a Communist and where she taught. She accused probers of being "native Nazis" who were hurling "fantastic charges cooked up in a star chamber."

**UN-AMERICAN** -- A subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee wound up the unit's probe for subversion in the education and entertainment fields in Southern California. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 439).

Witnesses who had refused to testify before television at previous hearings appeared April 7, but were



reticent about alleged Communist activities. Dr. Harry Steinmetz, a psychology professor, refused on grounds of possible self-incrimination to answer questions relating to the Communist Party, and denounced the House probe as an "inquisition." Harry Shepro, a Los Angeles public school teacher, declined to testify on the same grounds.

Charles Albert Page, who said he worked for the State Department from 1927 to 1933 and from 1941 to 1946, denied Communist affiliations during his government service, but refused to testify about Communist activities, if any, from 1934 to 1941.

On April 8 -- the last day of the Los Angeles probe -- 10 more witnesses refused to say whether they had ever been Communists. All cited constitutional grounds and actor-writer Hedrick Young and composer Sol Kaplan accused the Subcommittee of costing them their jobs. A free-lance screen writer, Gertrude Purcell, said she had been a member of the Communist Party from 1939 until the end of 1952.

#### BISHOP ASKS HEARING

Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington said April 8 that he had written twice to Committee Chairman Harold H. Velde (R Ill.) requesting an informal conference and that Velde had failed to grant his request but agreed to meet with the Bishop if he would appear under oath. Oxnam said he was now willing to do so. Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R Calif.) had attacked Oxnam as a boon to the Communist front. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 370).

**PRICE SUPPORTS** -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson April 9 told the Senate Agriculture Committee he favored strengthening a section of the Agricultural Readjustment Act of 1935 which provides for import quotas and import fees whenever imports tended to interfere with American price support and crop production programs. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 411).

Without the quotas, Benson said, support programs might be buried under foreign supplies drawn to the U.S. by more favorable price. He warned that high price supports might impede exports of U.S. farm products, especially if the supports are substantially above world prices. Benson also went on record against extension of Section 104 of the Defense Production Act which applies quotas or bars imports on dairy and certain other farm products because they are arbitrary; and as favoring a one year extension of reciprocal trade agreements.

**TREASURY FUNDS** -- Hearings on the fiscal 1954 budget for the Treasury Department opened April 7 before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury-Post Office funds. Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said that defense spending will have to be cut \$4 billion if the budget is to be balanced in fiscal 1954.

He also said the Treasury would seek a "sound and stable dollar, not one of declining value," and would follow the principle that "we do not spend more than we earn."

On April 8, T. Coleman Andrews, head of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, told the Subcommittee the government has written off as not collectible \$50 to \$55 million

in income and other taxes, in the last three years, and made compromise settlements which cut tax claims about \$10 million a year. "I'm afraid there has been very serious defects in our bookkeeping," he testified.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Subcommittee chairman, asked Andrews for the names of all who benefited from tax write-offs or reductions of \$5,000 or more. And when Andrews also said hundreds of tax-exempt foundations netted \$1,249,291,000 in 1952 which would otherwise have been taxable, McCarthy called for a detailed report on that matter, too.

Norman A. Sugarman, an assistant Internal Revenue Commissioner, testified April 8 that he believes Puerto Rico still exempts new industries from its taxes for a number of years as an inducement to move there from the U.S. mainland.

**LEAVE PAY** -- The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Independent Offices April 9 released the closed-door testimony last month of Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren and Deputy Collector Frank L. Yates on the controversial issue of federal leave payments.

Warren ruled that 53 federal rent control employees acted illegally and in "bad faith" when they collected a total of \$123,966 in leave payments by means of a fire and rehire plan. Yates said, however, that 215 key Truman aides were within their legal rights when they collected leave payments totaling \$709,538 in lieu of vacations. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 346-7.)

**EMPLOYMENT** -- In testimony made public April 9, Robert C. Goodwin, director of the Bureau of Unemployment Security, told the House Appropriations Committee the Department of Labor expects an 18.5 per cent rise in unemployment as the labor force continues to grow and defense production levels off during fiscal 1954. He said, however, that over-all unemployment is not expected to exceed 3.2 per cent of the entire working force covered by federal job insurance.

**FBI FUNDS** -- A House Appropriations Subcommittee April 4 made public testimony given Feb. 25 by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. In closed session, Hoover warned that "enemy espionage rings are more intensively operated today than they have been at any previous time." He asked that FBI operating funds be raised \$6.7 million to a total \$77 million for fiscal 1954.

Hoover told the House unit the FBI had found "some indications of disloyalty" in the cases of 25,748 actual or potential federal employees since 1947.

**LIQUOR LICENSE** -- Investigators reported April 2 to a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on a survey of federal aid to airports, a program run by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The report said government funds were used to expand a restaurant at an Orlando, Fla., airport so that the person who ran the place could keep his liquor license.

**SECRET SERVICE** -- In a report to a Senate Appropriations subcommittee April 9, Secret Service chief U. E. Baughman said guarding the President is "a difficult task in these precarious days." He noted his men handled "2,535 cases relating to Presidential protection" in 1952, compared with 3,629 in

1951. The Secret Service has requested an operating budget of \$3,853,000, a quarter of a million less than in 1952.

## Reports, Recommendations

**FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT** -- The Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures reported April 9 that 2,546, 954 civilians were on the government payroll in February -- a decrease of 7,870 from the January figure.

Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) added he could not vouch for the accuracy of the figures. In a statement, he said some government agencies prepare "questionable reports."

## STILL TOO MANY BUREAUCRATS?

Chairman Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) of the House Civil Service Committee said April 2 that federal employment has not been reduced as much as taxpayers have the right to expect. He said there had been only a slight decrease in the number of civilian government employees between January and February.

**INFORMATION PROGRAM** -- The Foreign Relations Subcommittee studying the overseas information program (CQ Weekly Report, p. 438) released, April 7, a staff report analyzing foreign reactions to the program. Culled from reports of U.S. ambassadors and mission chiefs abroad, the staff study said American diplomats agree the information program needs "fundamental revisions" and "dynamic leadership."

Behind the Iron Curtain, broadcasts by the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, a privately-sponsored station, are the only feasible means of reaching the people, the report said. But on the whole, the Voice is the "least effective," and the educational exchange program "the most effective" operation of the State Department's information activities, according to the summary. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 416).

The diplomats reported that the caliber of U.S. information personnel was "good," considering the salaries paid and the high quality of work expected.

## Coming Up

**BUREAU OF STANDARDS** -- The Senate Small Business Committee agreed April 9 to hold public hearings in May in an attempt to learn if the Bureau of Standards fairly tested a chemical compound, AD-X2, for rejuvenating storage batteries.

The Committee said Dr. Allen V. Astin, recently ousted as Director of the Bureau, would be invited to appear as the first witness. Astin resigned at the request of Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 436). Chairman Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) of the Select Small Business Committee said the inquiry will deal with the chemical compound rather than the removal of Astin.

Controversy over the Bureau, the ouster and the battery additive continued to develop. Weeks April 3 asked leaders of seven scientific and technological societies to appoint a member from each of their groups to

"evaluate the present functions and operations of the Bureau in relation to the present national needs." Dr. M. J. Kelly, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, was appointed head of the committee.

The Federation of American Scientists April 4 demanded a double-barreled probe of the ouster by Congress and the National Academy of Sciences.

Frederick J. Schlink of Consumers Research, Inc., April 6 charged Weeks gave an incorrect impression when he said that a test of the additive by Massachusetts Institute of Technology lent credibility to tests made by private researchers which supported claims made for it.

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) April 7 introduced a resolution (S Res 96) aimed at forcing the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate the ouster, and April 8 Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) released a telegram from eight scientists at the Atomic Laboratory at Los Alamos demanding the full facts in the firing be revealed.

**AIR LINES** -- The Senate Small Business Committee will hold hearings, April 21-23, on charges that the Civil Aeronautics Board is seeking to "eliminate" non-scheduled airlines. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 436) it was announced April 5.

**MacARTHUR** -- General Douglas MacArthur's housing accommodations in Japan will be investigated by the Subcommittee on International Operations of the House Government Operations Committee, Chairman Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.) said April 6. The Subcommittee, which recently looked into State Department building plans in Germany (CQ Weekly Report, p. 409), is now studying the cost of U.S. officers' housing in Japan.

**METAL MINING** -- The House Select Committee on Small Business announced April 6 it would open a series of hearings on metal mining industry problems in Denver April 22 and 23. Hearings also have been scheduled in San Francisco, April 25; Spokane, April 27, and Phoenix, April 30.

**SPENDING LIMIT** -- Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) announced April 8 that the House Government Operations Committee, which he heads, will begin hearings April 13 on two measures sponsored by Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) to limit federal spending to the amount of taxes collected by the Treasury. One bill (HR 2) provides that federal expenditures shall not exceed federal revenues at any time, and the other (H J Res 22) would impose a \$65 billion limit on federal spending for fiscal 1954.

**WEST COAST INFLUENCE** -- The Senate Government Operations Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations announced April 6 public hearings on alleged influence peddling in West Coast tax cases would begin during the week of April 13-18.

Suggestions for joint Senate-House participation in the inquiry were being considered by the group.

## BUDGET CUTS

A CQ tabulation shows that, in its economy drive, the new Administration, as of April 7, apparently has found means of cutting \$443,251,000 from the Truman budget estimates for fiscal 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 51).

The Department of Agriculture has trimmed its funds request by \$130 million, while the Department of Justice has asked for \$7,450,000 less than was originally estimated. The Department of Labor reduced its budget requests by \$10.4 million, and the Department of Interior estimate is \$54,130,000 less than former President Truman requested.

The Treasury Department April 2 submitted its revised budget for fiscal 1954 totaling \$614,445,000. This is 7.6 per cent less than the \$665,328,000 estimate in the Truman budget.

The largest cut in the revised Treasury estimate is sustained by the Coast Guard, which had its operating expenses reduced from \$200 million to \$188,250,000 and its construction program cut from \$25 million to \$2.5 million. Other Department cuts include \$51 million instead of \$55 million to administer the public debt, and \$266 million instead of \$272.5 million for the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The Department of Commerce has asked for \$169 million less, including a \$9.7 million drop in salary and office expenses, and the deletion of an entire \$118.5 million request for ship construction. The Civil Aeronautics Administration budget was trimmed from \$200.2 million to \$140.9 million.

### VOICE FUNDS CUT

The State Department reported April 2 that the Budget for fiscal 1953 of the Voice of America and other international information programs had been cut \$3.2 million as the result of a Feb. 3 economy directive from the Budget Bureau. State Department Press Officer Michael J. McDermott said the \$95.7 million budget for the International Information Administration had been reduced to \$92.5 million.

The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Independent Offices reported April 7 that budget requests for 13 independent federal agencies have been cut \$21,382,000, or 15 per cent below the Truman budget estimates. The Eisenhower Administration total for the 13 agencies is \$122,361,000.

The President has submitted no total budget estimates for fiscal 1954. Revised department and agency estimates have been submitted piecemeal to Congress, and the figures released by the appropriations units. Sen. James E. Murray has offered a resolution (S Con Res 18) calling on President Eisenhower to send a budget to Congress before April 20.

### Military Spending

Here's what Congressional leaders think about how Korean peace overtures may affect the nation's armament program:

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said April 5 that settlement of the Korean war would make the budget-cutting

assignment "even harder" because a larger cut-back in military spending would be expected.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) said April 7 that if there is a truce in Korea, the military services can and must take a "substantial reduction" in their spending. "We're going to be in a fix if we don't balance the budget, and we can't do it without cutting military spending."

And Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) declared April 7 that federal spending "can be cut all along the line -- including defense -- without impairing efficiency or national security."

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) April 5 warned against any "slow down, cut back or stretch out" of the nation's rearmament program as a result of the peace moves. "We have made that mistake in the past ... let us make sure we do not repeat it," he said.

## DEFENSE POLICY

Senators commented on a reported plan of Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson to narrow the "broad mobilization base" under which the Defense Department has parcelled out arms orders to as many plants as possible. The practice was developed to avoid large stockpiles of finished arms, and to keep many plants geared for war production.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) said April 9 that the reported plan to concentrate arms production in a few large plants would be a "tragic mistake." In the event of a sneak attack, our biggest plants would be the target for sabotage or air strikes," he declared.

But Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) said such a plan was more economical because arms output would be handled by "more efficient and less costly" producers. He added it would help smaller firms by encouraging them to return to civilian production in the event of peace in Korea.

Meanwhile, Wilson issued an order April 7 to reduce Defense Department civilian personnel in all the services by 40,000. Most of the reductions will be made when employees resign and are not replaced, but some will be dismissed and others transferred. The order requires the personnel cuts to be made by May 31.

## DUNLAP ANSWERS CHARGE

John B. Dunlap, former internal revenue commissioner, April 8 denied he had promised to make appointments solely on the basis of competitive examinations in carrying out the 1951 reorganization of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) had said Dunlap and former Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder used the reorganization plan to freeze political favorites into top Bureau jobs. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 441).

## FULL HOUSE

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.), newly-elected chairman of the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee, April 4 invited all Members of Congress to witness one of the remaining atomic tests in Nevada to aid them in "evaluating the national defense problems." Cole said the Congressmen could select one of four dates -- April 25, May 2, May 7 and May 21 -- to make the trip.

## APRIL 10 DEVELOPMENTS

(For convenience in future reference, April 10 developments concerning Congress, including those recorded below, will be included in the appropriate section of the April 17 CQ Weekly Report.)

### Floor Action

#### THREE MAJOR CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate April 10 unanimously approved three major Presidential nominations.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby was confirmed as Secretary of the new Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Former Rep. Joseph E. Talbot (R Conn.) was approved as a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission, and Ancher Nelsen, lieutenant governor of Minnesota, as Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration. (See page 465).

#### MORE "TIDE LANDS" DEBATE

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) April 10 continued his speech on submerged lands legislation, declaring it leaves the door open for states to extend their boundaries to embrace more oil-rich offshore land. Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) had prepared for delivery to the Senate a speech in which he charged that "demagogues" seeking federal control of the tidelands were "using education in general, and teachers in particular, as tools" in their campaign.

### Committees

#### AMMUNITION SHORTAGE

At hearings April 10 of a Senate Armed Services Subcommittee, Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) said former Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett and former Secretary of the Army Frank Pace had been "at fault" in failing to keep informed on "all matters of a serious consequence" such as the alleged Korean ammunition shortage.

Chairman Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) said "there is no room for argument as to whether a shortage existed." Secretary of the Army Robert T. B. Stevens, testified that a recent trip to the fighting front showed that ammunition supplies are now ample "all along the line." (See page 467).

#### REDS IN GOVERNMENT

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee April 10 launched its probe for subversion in the "executive and legislative branches of the government." The first witness, Henry H. Collins, Jr., declined to say whether he had once been a member of a Communist cell. But Subcommittee Counsel Robert Morris said the unit had received testimony that Collins "was in the past a member of the Communist Party."

Collins testified that he had once worked for the Departments of Labor and Agriculture, a House Committee on migratory labor, and had been staff director of the Senate Small Business Committee. He said that when he applied for an army commission in World War II, he listed Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) and Oscar L. Chapman, later Secretary of Interior, as references.

## CQ Receives Award

The American Heritage Foundation has presented a special award in the Foundation's 1952 "register and vote" competition to Congressional Quarterly News Features.

C. M. Vandenberg, Executive Director of the Foundation, said the award to CQ is "In recognition of your outstanding achievement in behalf of better citizenship." In a letter to Nelson and Henrietta Poynter, Editors and Publishers of Congressional Quarterly, Vandenberg added:

"After examining the reports and documentary evidence submitted by more than 15,000 entries, the Foundation's Awards Committee, under the chairmanship of Charles E. Wilson, formerly of the General Electric Company, unanimously decided to grant a special award to the Congressional Quarterly News Features for outstanding leadership and performance in support of the National Non-Partisan Register and Vote Campaign."

According to Mr. Wilson, CQ was singled out for the award because of its "valuable research data" on past elections and its analysis of voting in each of the 48 states. He said that although Congressional Quarterly did not submit an entry in the competition, several of "its admirers throughout the country" nominated CQ for special recognition.

## Other Developments

### GOP ELECTS HALL

The Republican National Committee April 10 unanimously elected former Rep. Leonard W. Hall (R N.Y.) as its National Chairman.

No other candidate was suggested. Hall succeeds C. Wesley Roberts of Kansas, whose resignation the Committee accepted. The Committee expressed deep appreciation for Roberts' work and praised his integrity.

(See page 461 for Hall's Congressional record; also, CQ Weekly Report, p. 425, for Roberts' resignation.)

Before the election of Hall, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) forecast a formidable Democrat campaign to regain control of Congress in 1954 and said the GOP needed "four years and time beyond that" to carry out its program. Dirksen said there is now "mass impatience" for decisions by the new Administration. April 9 the GOP National Committee had issued a statement praising the first 75 days of the Administration.

The Democratic National Committee answered with words attributed to Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) at a Yale Alumni group meeting April 7, that "some progress has been made, but it seems slow and will seem slower in the future..."

### NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower April 10 nominated former Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.), defeated last November for re-election, and former Gov. Thomas J. Herbert (R) of Ohio to be members of the Subversive Activities Control board. Frederick J. Lawton, budget director in the Truman Administration, was nominated as the Democratic member of the Civil Service Commission.



## THUMBNAIL INDEX

ADA vs. McCarthy .....	460
Adjournment Plans .....	464
Ammunition Shortage .....	467
Appropriations Hearings .....	469
Budget Cuts .....	471
Bureau of Standards .....	470
Business Population .....	449
Committee Chairmen .....	452
Confirmations .....	465
Construction Awards .....	450
Controls .....	466
Defense Policy .....	471
Economic Indicators .....	443-451

Executive Actions .....	463
Federal Employment .....	470
GOP Chairman .....	461
Guam Mortgages .....	466
Hawaii Hearings Off .....	466
Information Program .....	470
Internal Security .....	468
Immigration Act .....	453
Korea Division Report .....	465
McCarthy vs. Press .....	460
Military Spending .....	471
NATO Pacts .....	466

Nominations .....	465
Postmasterships .....	463
Price Supports .....	469
Project Adequate Roads .....	459
Reclamation .....	466
St. Lawrence .....	466
Stassen-McCarthy .....	463
State Income Payments .....	451
Taft-Hartley .....	468
Talbot Approved .....	465
"Tidelands" .....	464
Treaties .....	466
Un-American Activities .....	469

## CQ Features

Bills Acted On .....	457
Bills Introduced .....	455
Committee Roundup .....	466
Congressional Briefs .....	465
Congressional Quotes .....	458
CQ Quiz .....	iv
Floor Action .....	464
Political Notes .....	462
Pressures .....	459
Story of the Week .....	443
Summary of the Week .....	ii



## congressional quiz

1. Q--I understand President Eisenhower has submitted another reorganization plan to Congress. What does this one provide for?

A--April 2 the President sent Congress a plan to reorganize the Office of Defense Mobilization. It would merge the functions of the ODM and the National Security Resources Board and would give ODM permanent status. ODM would direct strategic materials stockpiling, a job now handled by the Departments of Defense and Interior. The ODM plan was the President's third. The first, already approved by Congress, was for a Department of Health, Education and Welfare; the second, called for reorganization of the Department of Agriculture.

2. Q--What date are GOP Congressional leaders setting for adjournment this year?

A--Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (Ohio) and House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.) announced, following a conference with the President March 30, they were fixing July 4 as the target for adjournment of Congress. Taft said Congress will "positively" adjourn by Aug. 1. Under the Reorganization Act of 1946, Congress is supposed to adjourn each year by July 31 but it usually has failed to do so.

3. Q--Can the Speaker of the House vote?

A--The Speaker does not usually vote unless there is a tie, in which case he may cast the deciding ballot. He may vote when there is not a tie also, if he desires, but his name is not called on roll-call votes unless he requests it.

4. Q--What has been done to help prevent further deadlocks on selection of Chairmen for the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy?

A--The Committee adopted a resolution for each Congress to rotate the Chairmanship between House and Senate from now on. Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) was elected Chairman April 1, after a three-months' stalemate between House and Senate Members over the chairmanship.

5. Q--If both Hawaii and Alaska become states, who will decide the arrangement of the new stars on our flag?

A--Congress can claim original jurisdiction or originality in setting the location of the stars. In June, 1777, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution saying "the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, and that the

union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." But Congress has never passed a law saying specifically where they should be. Two bills have been introduced for realignment of the stars into a pattern of 49.

6. Q--I know the House has passed a statehood bill for Hawaii, but is any action being initiated to bring Alaska into the union, too?

A--Four days of hearings on bills to give Alaska statehood have been scheduled to start April 14 before the Territories Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. In addition, the Committee plans to hold hearings in principal Alaskan cities in August.

7. Q--As a New Yorker, I'm wondering why Congress picked on us in its waterfront investigations. Surely similar problems exist elsewhere?

A--The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee making this study did concentrate on corruption in the New York-New Jersey area at its first public hearings. But Chairman Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), who heads both the Subcommittee and its parent Committee, has said that the probe eventually will be extended to all the nation's major ports.

8. Q--What kind of progress is President Eisenhower making with his legislative proposals?

A--By the end of the first quarter of 1953, the President had won Congressional approval of two of 19 specific legislative proposals. The 83rd Congress had taken no action at all, not even held hearings, on 11 Presidential recommendations for legislation.

9. Q--Are any representatives of church groups registered as lobbyists?

A--Officials of nearly every major denomination have Washington offices where they can keep close watch on legislative developments. Most of these groups have officials who have at some time registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying law.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found: (1) 433; (2) 433; (4) 440; (6) 442; (7) 435; (8) 413; (9) 418.